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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR ARMY PAPER VIEWS 'EUROPEAN DEFENSE INITIATIVE'

PM141217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by observer Major V. Nikanorov: "'Star' Adventurists' Castles in the Air"]

[Excerpt] What is the "European Defense Initiative?" The supporters of this program are trying to make out that it is a conventional modernization of traditional air defense systems. They even call it "expanded air defense." Of course, that does not alter its essence. In fact the implementation of the EDI would mean the creation of a West European ABM defense system to cover military projects, including the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles deployed in a number of West European countries. That is precisely what is being sought by (FRG Defense Minister) Woerner, who recently openly stated in the weekly DIE ZEIT: "Europe needs ABM defense."

But let no one be deceived by the word "defense." The EDI, like SDI, is aimed by no means at consolidating security but at ensuring impunity yet again. The EDI is conceived as yet another attempt by the West to disrupt the existing balance of forces and change it in favor of NATO. It should not be thought that the "European Defense Initiative" in some way contradicts the U.S. "star wars" program. On the contrary, this European annex is a wonderful addition to the interior of the U.S. space castle in the air. As THE WASHINGTON TIMES wrote, "the creation in Europe of a defense system against medium-range nuclear missiles using laser guns and missile interceptors would be the first practical step within the framework of a larger scale global strategic defense program. It is symptomatic that Washington is doing everything to encourage its allies to advance at an accelerated pace along this path. For instance, the U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander of NATO's forces in Europe, has frequently advocated the implementation of the EDI program.

Among those who are encouraging the implementation of the "European Defense Initiative" first fiddle is undoubtedly played by the FRG military-industrial complex. It is no accident that it is the FRG defense minister who is acting as the main "expediter" of this program. Certain circles in the FRG suffering from a "nuclear inferiority" complex are evidently counting on the EDI to obtain access to the most sophisticated military technology and thus moving closer to "military-strategic parity" with the

other leading NATO countries. The FRG's intention to proceed in precisely this direction is borne out by the statement by Bundeswehr General Inspector W. Altenburg, who quite recently complained: "Much that the Bundeswehr needs right now is not yet on the arms market." So that's how it is. The world is filled with weapons capable of destroying all mankind many times over. But the Bundeswehr is short of arms. Such is the pernicious logic of militarism.

They say that comparatively recently an old soldier, learning of the invention of the machinegun, stated categorically: "Well, that's it. Henceforth wars are inconceivable. How could you tackle such a terrible weapon?" He overlooked the fact that an antidote can be found to any poison. Chainmail offered protection against the sword but none against a bullet, you could take cover from a hail of arrows behind the walls of an old-fashioned castle, but siege artillery could destroy those walls with no particular difficulty... The star adventurists are counting in vain on delivering a strike with impunity from behind a space shield. If, counter to sanity, they persist in their course, a persuasive reply will be found to their intrigues. But that would not be our choice. For the Soviet Union a ban on space strike armaments is not a problem of being afraid of lagging behind but a problem of responsibility.

In our nuclear missile age one cannot arrogantly put one's trust in technical superiority which, incidentally, may prove illusory. Political solutions are needed. The series of major peace initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are a good basis for the successful solution of the problem of universal security. One of the most dangerous illusions on which some people are trying to build their relations with the USSR, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted, "is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals are assessed as a sign of weakness. So: We cannot be worn down by the arms race, we cannot be taken from space, and we cannot be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts."

It is time that the West understood this and renounced the senseless attempts to erect grim space castles in the air creating a mortal danger to all peoples of the world.

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PRAVDA PROTESTS U.S. PLANS FOR FAR EAST 'DEFENSE INITIATIVE'

PM011545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Disguise Will Not Help"]

[Text] The Washington administration, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reports, intends to put forth a plan for a so-called "regional defense initiative" in the Far East. In the opinion of Pentagon strategists, realization of this intention will help draw Japan and South Korea into "star wars" preparations and activate cooperation between U.S., Japanese, and South Korean militarists in Northeast Asia.

Recently the United States has noticeably increased its pressure on Japan to involve it in R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." This question was one of the main issues, as evidenced by the press, during Pentagon chief C. Weinberger's recent visit to Tokyo. A great deal of attention was also devoted to this subject during the last meeting between the U.S. President and Prime Minister Nakasone. A delegation of leading companies from the Land of the Rising Sun, which was familiarized with the aims and tasks of the "star wars" program across the ocean in April, was "worked on" in this direction. Washington also wants to draw into this dangerous orbit the Seoul regime, which is well-known for its desire to strengthen its military cooperation with the United States and to obtain the latest American weapons. C. Weinberger also visited Seoul, incidentally.

Analyzing the facts available, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI with total justification reaches the conclusion that the foundations are now being laid for creating the mechanism for the participation in SDI of U.S. allies in the Far East.

Optical fibers, supercomputers of the next generation, lasers, the latest communications equipment, and missile guidance systems -- this is far from a complete list of the developments by Japanese firms in which the Pentagon is showing heightened interest. As a result of official Tokyo lifting the ban on supplies of dual-purpose technology and equipment to the United States, for many years now across the ocean they have been forging weapons with the help of the Land of the Rising Sun. Thus, according to figures in THE WASHINGTON POST, 80 percent of silicon chips now used in complex U.S. military equipment are Japanese-produced. "Tomahawk" cruise missiles are equipped with them, in particular. In the event of Tokyo's official involvement in realization of the "star wars" plan, Japan could rapidly become one of its main contractors.

The Pentagon's particular interest within the framework of "star wars" preparations is also aroused by South Korea's electronic engineering, metallurgical, and chemical industry. What is more, Washington evidently supposes that participation in SDI together with Seoul under the sign of the "regional defense initiative" will make the venture to involve Tokyo in the "star wars" program more attractive to the local public, because the U.S. leading role in attempts at "regional" militarization of space will thereby be slightly disguised.

No disguise, however, can hide the obvious fact that implementation of the "regional defense initiative," like implementation of the purely American SDI, can only serve to increase international tension and provoke a new spiral in the arms race.

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TASS: PENTAGON DEVELOPING THIRD GENERATION SPACE WEAPONS

LD222349 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Pentagon Plans new SDI Spacecraft"--TASS identifier]

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr (TASS)--The Pentagon must begin devising battle tactics of war in outer space, said U.S. Air Force Colonel George M. Hess Jr., a representative of the SDI organisation, at a seminar which was held in Washington for war industry managers.

He said the military must begin planning for battles involving 3,000 satellites, arrayed against 5,000 attackers.

To put military satellites into orbit, Hess stressed, the United States need to begin developing a new space transportation system, with its main element to be a new unmanned largely reusable space cargo system. Its cost will be "staggering," he admitted. The United States must start developing it within the next year or 2, since it is "necessary" for the SDI programme.

As is noted by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the new cargo spacecraft would be developed separately from the national aerospace plane which the United States plans to develop by the year 2000. The United States is making efforts to resume as soon as possible flights of shuttle spacecraft, which were stopped after the "Challenger" disaster in January this year.

This is necessary for the U.S. Defence Department to put into the near-earth orbit new spy satellites, military communication satellites and for secret star wars experiments.

Washington is hurriedly carrying out the programme of designing strike space armaments, the evidence of that being the schedule of frequent nuclear explosions, writes the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. SDI requires hundreds of nuclear tests.

Works to develop "weapons of the third generation," such as laser and beam, and also the so-called electromagnetic guns, are under way in Los Alamos, and the Lawrence Livermore radiation laboratory, the article runs. It is exactly for that reason that the Reagan administration would not agree to prohibition of nuclear tests, well-known American physicist, Nobel prize laureate Hans Bethe, said in a NEW YORK TIMES interview.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR SCORES U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF 'STAR WARS' COMPONENTS

PM021637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Ignatyev article: "Illusory Schemes of 'Star Wars' Champions"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department and NASA have announced their intention to try to secure the allocation of funds to build a replacement for the defunct Challenger -- a new manned spacecraft of similar type. As is known, it is precisely with craft of the shuttle series that the U.S. Administration, to a considerable degree, links its plans for a technological leap into space by deploying strike arms there and turning it into a new theater of military operations. According to a statement by Air Force Secretary E. Aldridge, the Pentagon will in the very near future need to carry out no less than four to six shuttle flights every year. It is now thought that launches of the remaining three spacecraft (Columbia, Discovery, and Atlantis) could be resumed in 1987, while it will take 4 years to build a new craft at a total cost of approximately \$3 billion.

At the same time, work on creating [sozdaniye] a second generation of manned spacecraft is being stepped up in U.S. military laboratories. According to AVIATION WEEK magazine, a plan for the X-30 manned aerospace craft weighing approximately 450 metric tons, that would be capable of taking off independently, flying at tremendous speed at heights of 30-150 km, and landing at military airfields, has now been advanced to the fore. If such an aircraft were equipped with missiles; an electromagnetic gun; or a laser weapon, it could be used for espionage, for making strikes against ground, air, and space targets, and also for putting ABM system components into orbit.

It is thought that X-30 test flights could begin in the nineties, so as to add it to the arsenal at the beginning of the next century. U.S. General (S. Trimeyn), who is responsible for developing [razrabotka] this project, has called it "a totally invulnerable means capable of quickly delivering weapons to any point on the globe." Nobody conceals the anti-Soviet thrust of the project, which has been officially named "Orient Express." The United States is stepping up preparations to implement the "star wars" program. The U.S. nuclear missile arsenal is continuing to be modernized and large-scale military programs are being implemented, including within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." The nuclear explosions conducted by the United States in April were perceived everywhere as an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the people of all continents and to the world as a whole.

At the same time, Washington is making more and more attempts to draw the allies into a very dangerous space adventure. As already reported, Britain, the FRG, and Italy have joined in. The White House is reckoning on concluding corresponding agreements also with Japan and Israel.

For propaganda purposes, Pentagon and State Department emissaries are doing their best to advertise the "considerable progress" supposedly made in developing [razrabotka] space-strike means in laboratories and on ranges, where work is "in full swing." On the whole, the actual facts attest that Washington has not abandoned its attempts to extend its policy of brute force into space. Its chief purpose is to attempt to achieve the unachievable -- strategic superiority over the USSR -- this time by militarizing space.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the massive propaganda and the shameless speculation in slanderous fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" and "the Russians' overwhelming superiority" in space, that have been going on year after year, have yielded their own poisoned fruits, as it were. For politically inexperienced ordinary Americans the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative" has become, as pointed out in the press, an "almost religious concept," while the Shuttle flights have become the embodiment of the "American dream."

In the interests of the military-industrial complex, the policy of militarizing space is presented by propaganda as the compulsory long-term conduct for all future U.S. Presidents. And flawed logic, according to which the path to nuclear disarmament goes by way of space arms, has been put into circulation to justify this policy. Thus, K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has gone so far as to claim that the SDI program naturally "complements the disarmament process." Absurd? Undoubtedly! But the minds of millions of Americans are being poisoned with such absurdities every day and every hour.

Official White House statements are full of declarations to the effect that the administration is "conscientiously studying" the possibility of banning antisatellite weapons, "takes a serious approach" to the problem of talks on limiting nuclear and space arms, and intends to strive for peace "founded on defensive systems." However, it is not the prevention of the militarization of space that is proclaimed the purpose of the talks but the protection of U.S. military interests in space and the adoption of some kind of "traffic regulations" in space. At the same time, the Pentagon's multibillion-dollar space budget is being drawn up, all information on military space activity is being suppressed, undisguised irritation is being expressed at the attempts of Congress to ban tests of the ASAT antisatellite system against targets in space, and so forth.

The peace-loving people and governments of many countries reject the foolhardy policy of shifting the arms race into space. They are opposed to all attempts to carry out the military colonization of space and to deploy strike arms there.

The deaths of seven American astronauts before the eyes of all mankind confirmed the worst fears of specialists: According to all the laws of technical reliability, a space ABM system immeasurably more complex than Challenger could get out of control, spontaneously bring mankind to a fatal point, and initiate a nuclear catastrophe.

This is why even science fiction writers deny such a system the right to exist. "Star wars will require far more complex computers than we yet possess," the American writer I. Asimov, a well-known representative of that genre, said. "We will only be able to test them under actual war conditions. And what if they do not work? Then not seven people, but all mankind that perishes." The conviction is strengthening in broad world public circles that the opening of the "star wars" front conceived by Washington is a

profoundly fraudulent and extremely dangerous venture. Its real purpose is to secure one-sided U.S. advantages to the detriment of the security of the Soviet Union, its allies, and all countries that refuse to obey the American diktat.

The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed very definitely the USSR's principled position, which provides for both sides to reject the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space arms. The Soviet Union has also declared that, in the event of the U.S. Administration continuing the pernicious "star wars" policy, it will take all necessary measures to ensure its own security and that of its allies. There will be no military superiority for American militarism.

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TASS: SDI JEOPARDIZES MANKIND'S 'VERY EXISTENCE'

LD051547 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshov:

Trying to reassure the world public concerned over work in the USA on the "star wars" programme, representatives of the U.S. Administration resorted to a thesis that the implementation of the programme is to be completed decades from now and that, allegedly, there are no reasons for anxiety now. In reality, Washington's "star wars" adventure, is Washington persists with it, will result in serious consequences in near future. This is the danger that threatens not our great-grandchildren but ourselves, all of us, entire humanity.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, speaking in Washington on May 2, confirmed again that there are absolutely no changes in the stand of the U.S. Administration on the "Strategic Defence Initiative." It follows from his pronouncements that the United States will continue the work on the "star wars" programme and has no intention of making it the subject of any talks on arms control.

Moreover, Washington stubbornly speeds up the work to create space strike arms. According to a statement of director of the SDI programme, Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, the rate of work achieved now will enable the USA to deploy early in the 90's "first generation space arms" including orbital combat stations.

Space systems of the second generation, including laser weapons, will be deployed later and then the third generation of weapons including nuclear-pumped x-ray lasers will be deployed. "THE WASHINGTON POST" newspaper admitted that the new scenario of the implementation of the "star wars" programme now advanced by the Pentagon's Strategic Defence Initiative organization presupposes that at each stage of the deployment of space strike arms the USA will be "one step ahead of the Russians".

The threat of near-earth space being inundated with U.S. weapons is, consequently, not far off. It will become a reality in several years' time. Another fact deserves to be mentioned. In the joint state adopted by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, the leaders of the USSR and the USA declared that they will not seek to achieve military superiority. Then how can this pledge adopted by the President of the USA go together with the Pentagon's present demand "to be always one step ahead"? Apparently, this situation is precisely the U.S. notion of "equality".

By starting stage-by-stage militarisation of outer space in the years ahead and relying on the mythical "technological superiority" of the USA, certain persons in Washington clearly hope to tip the military-strategic balance in their favour and to create the possibility of staging nuclear aggression with impunity or of threatening with such an aggression.

Such calculations are surely prospectless. The Soviet Union will not allow anyone to outstrip it in the military-strategic field. It will take all appropriate counter-measures. But as a result of this policy of the U.S. Administration, the USSR and the USA, their allies, the whole world will land in near future in the situation of an absolutely uncontrolled arms race, of strategic chaos, the most dangerous undermining of stability, universal uncertainty and fear and the resulting heightening of the risk of catastrophe.

Those who push the United States to the road of "star wars" assume great responsibility not only to the American people but also to the nations of the whole world, jeopardise mankind's very existence.

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USSR'S ZHOLKVER ENUMERATES COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

PM011905 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, 21 Apr 86 p 31

[Staff Writer Nikita Zholkver article: "Taking up a Point"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Despite all your arguments I still believe in the Strategic Defence Initiative put forward by the U.S. President, for it is practically impossible to break through space defences. All your threats to take effective and inexpensive countermeasures, somewhat vague, incidentally, are, in my opinion, no more than a bluff. In fact, the Soviet Union has nothing to counterpose to the Strategic Defence Initiative" -- Harald Kinsel, Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.

Since you are an earnest supporter of the Strategic Defence Initiative I shall not waste time attempting to prove that it is based on a false premise and should be abandoned.

I shall only try to explain what countermeasures the Soviet Union would be able to take were SDI put into effect. But let me first make two observations.

Implementation of the SDI project will clearly give a further twist to the arms race. But it should be quite plain that this is not of our choosing and that it is not the Soviet Union that will go down in history as the country which initiated the militarization of outer space. Furthermore, in my view, SDI is not a constant like, for instance, the standard metre or kilogramme, which never change regardless of who uses them. President Reagan believes, perhaps sincerely, that SDI will defuse the nuclear mine that could blow up our planet. For Defence Secretary Weinberger, SDI is a kind of big stick, a means of wrecking any agreement with the Soviet Union. The American "new right" see in SDI the possibility of draining the Soviet Union of its resources and ruining it economically in the course of the arms race. The corporations engaged in arms manufacture do not care much to know what is said about SDI, for they are only interested in profit. The Pentagon strategists hope that SDI will enable them to build a space umbrella for protection against a retaliatory blow. And, lastly, your chancellor probably hopes that, with the aid of SDI, the Federal Republic will be able to overcome its "nuclear inferiority complex" and gain access to new types of strategic weapon. It is not clear from your short letter what variant of SDI you would choose. But I imagine you would like a combination of the last two.

And now about countermeasures the Soviet Union is likely to take. Laser stations in orbit for military purposes can be wrecked quite easily. Since they are intended chiefly for destroying strategic ballistic missiles, they will prove virtually ineffective against specially developed small-size missiles with different basing modes and high thrust loading. The Sprint missile, adopted for service in the United States some years ago, has similar properties.

Among other possible counter-measures are satellites filled with explosives, sent into parallel orbits and blown up on ground command, or ground-based lasers. It is cheaper and simpler to produce lasers on earth than in outer space. Besides, the targets -- stations put by the enemy into orbit for military purposes -- are larger than ballistic missiles. Space platforms are fewer, and they remain in the field of vision for quite a long time. This means that the beam need not be redirected quickly, and there will be enough time to aim carefully. The beam can therefore be less powerful.

Nor is it possible to protect a space platform from a cloud of small particles moving towards it at high speed. A particle weighing 30 grams and flying at a speed of 15 kilometres per second can pierce a steel shell 15 centimetres thick.

I have mentioned only a few of the means of destroying the components of a space-based anti-missile defence. It is not even necessary to annihilate all the components: A small breach in this defence will be enough to deal the enemy a crushing blow.

The upgrading and buildup of the strategic arsenal are other possible countermeasures. They would be in violation of existing strategic arms treaties, but, I stress, in forced violation. Such measures include, firstly, an increase in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and dummy missiles. This will create more difficulties for the detection systems of space-based anti-missile defence, lower the effectiveness of interception and, accordingly, enhance the penetrating capability of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Another means of maintaining the possibility of delivering a retaliatory knock-out strike is to increase the potential of weapons which it is not yet possible to intercept.

I have in mind submarine-based ballistic missiles launched on flat trajectories, or cruise missiles with different modes of basing. None of the proposed variants of the space shield guarantees the detection and interception of these weapons.

I would also like to mention countermeasures that will protect intercontinental ballistic missiles from being hit by the laser beam. One of them is changing the intensity and configuration of the missile-engine flame, for this is the source of infrared radiation by which the laser beam is guided onto the rocket body. If the intensity and configuration of the flame are altered, and that can easily be done with the aid of propellant additives, it will become virtually impossible to guide the beam onto a rocket and fix it on the rocket body. There are also various methods of protecting the rocket body from the effect of the laser beam.

All this is fact, not fiction. The source is the report, "Large-Scale Anti-Missile System and International Security," compiled by the Soviet Scientists' Committee for Peace, Against Nuclear War Threat. I can assure you, that this report was prepared by competent, authoritative people.

Soviet scientists have concluded that space-based anti-missile defence is incapable of ensuring reliable protection from a retaliatory blow. The cost of countermeasures would amount to only a fraction of that of the SDI programme. Incidentally, a similar conclusion has been drawn by Dr Bernard Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and many other American scientists.

I want to end my reply as I began it. An arms race in outer space, laser stations, anti-missiles, countermeasures are not of our choosing. As for the bluff you mentioned in your letter, it is Americans who are bluffing, as in poker. They have a poor hand but they are behaving as if they held a royal flush, oblivious of the fact that it is dangerous to play for high stakes in the nuclear age.

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CSO: 5200/1357

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET MILITARY JOURNAL SURVEYS U.S. MILITARY SPACE PROGRAMS

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 86 pp 46-47

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Poberezkin, under the rubric "Imperialism Unmasked": "Washington's Military Space Programs"]

[Text] Why is Washington sparing no efforts or resources in the militarization of space? This can be understood only after becoming familiar, at least in general, with the essence of U. S. military strategy and policy. They are aimed at creating the material conditions for the physical destruction of Socialism as a socio-political and state system. This is the objective. And the means is through making an unprovoked first nuclear strike against the most important targets on the territory of the USSR and its allies. This is why U. S. military space programs must not be examined apart from an analysis of the developmental tendencies of the American strategic offensive capability.

In accordance with the program adopted by the Reagan administration, already in the next 10-12 years the number of nuclear weapons delivery means may sharply increase (by more than 70 percent) and the number of nuclear warheads (by 50 percent). The main point, however, is that the new types of weapons will presumably be substantially more effective than the former ones. Thus, whereas in 1983, according to official American data, the U. S. had approximately 900 MK-12A Minuteman-3 warheads, capable of destroying protected targets, out of 10,000 strategic nuclear weapons which the U. S. has), by the mid 1990s there will be ten times more. This will take place by equipping the Minuteman-3 with new warheads and deploying MX and Midgetman missiles (totaling approximately 3,000 warheads); Trident-2 submarines (approximately 3,000 warheads); 400 sea-based cruise missiles, as well as 3,000 air-based cruise missiles on strategic bombers.

According to reports by American specialists the new nuclear missile systems are highly accurate. The CEP (circular error probable) of some ICBMs will reach 40-50 meters. It must be taken into account that a ten-fold increase in the accuracy of a nuclear warhead is equivalent for a specific target to a 1,000-fold increase in its explosive power. One MX ICBM in its capability to destroy hardened targets is the equivalent of 15-20 existing Minuteman-3 missiles. Such effectiveness is achieved largely due to the more extensive

use of space weapons. In particular, the NAVSTAR navigation satellite system doubles the accuracy of the Trident-2 and MX missiles.

The complex of space command and control, communications and reconnaissance systems in the U. S. is being improved precisely for the sake of increasing the effectiveness of strategic offensive weapons. Reconnaissance satellites (ISZ), for example, have found most widespread application. Back in summer 1960 the first capsule with photographs of Soviet military targets was sent back to earth from the Discovery-13 photographic reconnaissance satellite. Today, a quarter century later, four types of reconnaissance satellites are being actively used: photo reconnaissance, electronic reconnaissance, radar observation, and early warning about nuclear attack. More than 80 percent of U. S. military communications use satellites. Every year Washington spends tremendous sums to strengthen the reliability of space communications systems under conditions of "protracted nuclear conflict."

American navigation satellites play a special role in supporting a first nuclear strike. They are called upon, according to Pentagon plans, to provide accurate target coordinates, most of all of ICBM launch platforms, nuclear missile submarines and airfields where strategic aviation aircraft are based. Overall, at present the U. S. constantly has approximately 100 various kinds of military satellites in near-earth orbit. In the next few years their numbers are to grow rapidly. The most important direction in the militarization of space is the creation in the U. S. of space strike weapons to destroy targets in space and from space. Work on the ASAT antisatellite system is in full swing. It has already passed a number of tests and in 1987 the Pentagon intends to begin its deployment. The system is intended to destroy satellites in orbits up to 1,000 km high. It includes the F-15 fighter aircraft and a 2-stage missile (1 ton launch weight), fitted with a self guiding warhead. On command from the Space Defense Center the aircraft takes off and at an altitude of approximately 15 kilometers launches a missile into the calculated area of space.

Judging by foreign press reports, the multi-use Shuttle Spacecraft (mass 80 tons; payload 30 tons; effective altitude up to 600 kilometers) has a significant place in plans for the militarization of space. They are suitable for testing and placing in orbit various types of weapons, including elements of a space-based antimissile defense (PRO) system, as well as for reconnaissance and for destruction of space targets.

But, I believe, the worldwide public is most alarmed at Washington's plans to create a large scale PRO [ABM] system with space-based elements. This is especially true if one recalls the above statements concerning U. S. construction of strategic offensive weapons and preparation of conditions for making a first strike.

By deploying offensive weapons and, in parallel with this, creating an antimissile shield and new space-based strategic forces intended to destroy targets on earth, in the atmosphere and in space, Washington hopes to find a comprehensive solution to the problem of achieving military superiority: to protect itself with an ABM system against a retaliatory, "degraded" strike from the Soviet Union. In other words it is counting on impunity. As MSU

S. L. Sokolov, USSR Minister of Defense, stated, "according to the Pentagon's plans, the antimissile shield is to disrupt a retaliatory strike from the USSR and, so to speak, 'catch' in flight those Soviet missiles which survive an American first nuclear strike."

The ABM program received its second birth after U. S. President Reagan, in a speech on 23 Mar 83, announced the beginning of implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) [SDI]. In accordance with this, testing of the main elements of the proposed system was planned for the mid-1990s. Whereas previously hundreds of millions of dollars annually were allocated for these purposes, after Reagan's speech allocations for research and development began to grow at fantastic speed. Now they are talking about expenditures of 60 billion dollars in the next 10 years.

Thus far it is difficult to say on which of the specific ABM projects (there are more than 25 in all) Washington will settle, but one thing at least is clear. All of them are extremely dangerous and already now seriously complicate the international situation, and in the future they will unavoidably entail grave military and political consequences. Although judging from the statements of many authoritative foreign and Soviet scholars, many of the plans mentioned will remain vain dreams, the fanatical stubbornness and persistence with which U. S. ruling circles are striving to militarize space gives one pause.

The work schedule for creation of the ABM system, as conceived in the U. S., looks as follows: the research stage, encompassing 1983-1987; the stage of development of individual systems, 1987-2003; the transitional period (development of the ABM system, 1992-2010); the concluding stage, 1997-2010 and beyond. In other words, the tempos of the arms race, which now already includes space, are given for many years in the future. And these efforts cannot be explained as "mere interest," as Washington sometimes tries to do. Many existing types and systems of weapons also began with research and development, which extended at times for decades and required expenditures of billions of dollars.

Let us discuss briefly the most "promising" ABM programs, from the Pentagon's point of view. Traditional antimissile systems are being examined, which are based on the use of radars and interceptor missiles, equipped with both nuclear and conventional warheads, and weapons for establishing barriers against attacking nuclear warheads, through the use of volley fire missile systems and rapid fire artillery and machineguns or large fragmentation munitions. An important place is being devoted to systems with which "dust" uns or large fragmentation munitions. An important place is being devoted to systems with which "dust" ts being attacked.

But, I believe, the greatest attention is being devoted to "exotic" types of weapons, intended to intercept enemy ballistic missiles in the active part of their flight directly after launch. The same demands are placed upon them: they must detect, track and destroy the attacking weapons.

Washington is placing special hopes on directed energy weapons. These are a broad spectrum of space ground based lasers. Thus, work is underway in the

Alpha Project to create a 2-3 megawatt chemical laser which radiates in the infrared range. It is true that a much more powerful laser is required. Otherwise it will not satisfy the requirements, which include using it to destroy missiles at a distance of several thousand kilometers and at a five second interval, which is necessary to detect, track and strike the launch platform. Moreover, in order to "cover" USSR territory completely at least 250 "military laser stations" are needed, capable of intercepting up to 40 missiles each. It must also be taken into account that the stations must self destruct. A roentgen laser pulse will be obtained as a result of an explosion of a nuclear warhead, which is one of the components of the station (i.e., the chemical laser turns out to be ineffective against individual missile launches).

Similar difficulties exist with respect to other planned missile defense systems. Thus, the roentgen laser has a major technical shortcoming. It is not capable of destroying an ICBM located within the earth's atmosphere at heights up to 1,000 kilometers, since the roentgen rays are absorbed by the atmospheric layers. In short, this system is ineffective against missiles flying on a flat trajectory, as well as against ICBMs in the initial stage of flight.

All ABM designs having elements of space basing have numerous major technical and scientific problems, which are dissimilar in scale to any in the history of the arms race. At the same time, in accordance with the claimed work schedule, it is envisioned that already by the end of the 1980s and first half of the 1990s testing will be completed on large caliber optical equipment, chemical lasers, eximer lasers, as well as military apparatuses which use neutral particles and free neutrons. During the same time period experiments are planned on guidance and tracking of space-based equipment, as well as to test high power lasers employing free electrons. Flight tests of weapons based on the use of the principles of high kinetic energy (missiles with non-nuclear warheads, rounds) are to take place by the early 1990s.

The militarization of space, and in particular the development of a large scale "ABM" system costs a tremendous amount of money. Above I already spoke about planned expenditures of 60 billion dollars in the next 10 years. But this is merely the beginning. Thus far no one in the U. S. has undertaken to determine precisely the cost of creating an ABM system, however, even approximate estimates by experts state that hundreds of billions of dollars will be required. Thus the Council on Economic Priorities (U. S.) estimated that creation of an ABM system will cost the fantastic sum of 400-800 billion dollars, and the head of the SDI program, General Abrahamson, stated directly "that it is even impossible to predict the cost of SDI."

I would like to discuss one more important aspect of the problem; namely the inevitable reaction of the Soviet Union to the implementation of U. S. military space plans. Obviously, and the Soviet Government has repeatedly warned the United States about this, the USSR will not observe with indifference the actions of the Americans, actions which are aimed at destroying strategic parity and giving Washington the capability for a first nuclear strike. If the U. S. begins the militarization of space, the Soviet Union will be left with nothing to do other than to take retaliatory steps to

restore the situation, both in the area of defensive and offensive weapons. It goes without saying that the USSR will select measures which best meet the interests of its defense and not those toward which the leaders in Washington would wish to incline it.

Sober heads in the U. S. recognize not only that such a reaction on the part of the USSR is inevitable. Many American specialists maintain that Soviet actions in response will require lower material costs. The Soviet Union, in their opinion, can increase the offensive capability of its strategic forces; create new and use more widely existing nuclear weapons delivery means; and develop passive and active means to counteract ABM systems. Finally, they warn, the USSR is capable of creating its own space strike weapons.

At the same time, it is important to emphasize that the USSR does not advocate such actions. The USSR understands clearly that the militarization of space entails a colossal threat to the peace and security of the peoples; that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and that there is one way to prevent a nuclear catastrophe -- to limit and reduce arms and to refuse to turn space into an arena for confrontation.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

USSR: JAPANESE COMMISSION URGES 'STAR WARS' PARTICIPATION

LD052124 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 5 May 86

[Ivan Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The third Japanese mission that visited the United States to get acquainted with the star wars program has published a report that advises the government to join the American plans for militarizing outer space. The following commentary has been prepared by Ivan Andreyev; this is what he writes:

The report should become a document on the basis of which the Japanese Government will have to make a decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative. For the purpose, Prime Minister Nakasone has formed a special group of ministers and ordered it to thoroughly study the question of participation in Star Wars. The make-up of the group is notable. Four out of its five members are known as advocates of the militarization of space. The delegation that visited the United States included representatives of many private companies that actually already cooperate with the United States in the sphere of military technology. That's why the advice to join the star wars was predictable. Apparently certain circles in Tokyo are eager to say yes in reply to the American enquiry about the participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. Those who are directly and almost personally interested in involvement in the program are in charge. However, these people realize that open support for the plans of the Pentagon for militarizing space is fraught with serious political consequences, and that's why they are trying to camouflage it.

The report worked out by the study mission emphasizes the (?advertisement) of the technical advantages Japan will allegedly gain by participating in the SDI. But the considerations of the advocates of star wars don't change anything. The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN has said that a new step forward has been taken in Japan's participation in the development of a partially space-based antimissile defense system. The advice of the delegation is not a step forward in technological progress, but a step to a new round of the arms race. No matter on what pretext Japan joins the SDI, it will be involved in the aggressive nuclear program of the United States that is directed against the Soviet Union.

The main thing that has to be taken into account is the military and political consequences of participation in the U.S. strategy of confrontation on a nuclear level. The WALL STREET JOURNAL has said that Japan is an ideal place for the implementation of the SDI program because the geographical location of the Japanese islands allows the deployment of such a system. This phrase reminds the report of American generals who outlined the targets for the nuclear bombardments in Japan at the end of World War II. The relations between Tokyo and Washington on the subject of star wars are a good lesson of how American allies after taking one imprudent step are getting more and more bogged in the quagmire of commitments, contradicting their own national interests.

The expression of understanding for star wars was the first step of this kind for Japan. Having expressed understanding, Japan gave the United States reason to require more. Now news analysts say that the question of Japan's involvement in star wars at the research stage has been almost settled. Having participated in research, it will almost be impossible to avoid participation in the practical deployment, because the two processes are interconnected. If Japan helps to deploy space weapons it will hardly be able to refuse to accept some of the U.S. components in its own territory. If space arms are ever used, no one will ask Japan whether it wants to be involved in a conflict with the use of nuclear arms or doesn't. Is it worth placing the country into such a position?

The last few steps of Japanese ruling circles in the direction of the SDI have shown that they think it's worth doing so. In this connection we'd like to quote from a recently published Soviet Government statement on Asian security. It says the world is living through an alarming and responsible stage of development that requires political will, new approaches, farsighted solutions, and practical steps to fundamentally improve the international situation. Unfortunately, Japan's approach to star wars shows a lack of these qualities. Japan is stepping into a slippery and dangerous road.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: FRG OPPOSITION PARTIES CONDEMN SDI PARTICIPATION

LD190241 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The opposition parties in the Bundestag have condemned resolutely the FRG's participation in the implementation of the U.S. "Star Wars" programme.

Delivering a policy statement today, FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann tried to justify the agreements on the participation of West German firms in the implementation of the so-called strategic defence initiative that he had signed recently in Washington. He was asserting without adducing proof that research in the SDI framework is of a "civilian nature."

Speaking in the debate, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, contrary to any logic, also tried to substantiate the "rightfulness" of the U.S. programme by allegations that the Soviet Union has long been taking similar efforts. It is common knowledge, however, that the USSR persistently declares for the prevention of the militarisation of outer space and strictly adheres to the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Having sharply condemned Bonn's support for Washington's adventuristic plans, Deputy Chairman of the SPD Group in the Bundestag Horst Ehmke emphasized that the Kohl administration encourages the arms race and participates in the United States' dismantling of the ABM treaty. He said SDI is a purely military project, but Bonn tries to conceal this obvious fact. Prominent expert of the SPD on disarmament matters Egon Bahr pointed out that Bonn "assumes a political responsibility for the programme whose aim is to create new kinds of strategic arms." In his opinion this is a "political error of huge dimensions."

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA ON FRG BUNDESTAG 'STAR WARS' PARTICIPATION DEBATE

PM241310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch "Deaf as Well as Blind; Bonn and the U.S. 'Star Wars' Plans"]

[Text] Bonn, April -- At the end of the last week there was a Bundestag debate in Bonn on the agreements concerning the FRG's participation in the U.S. "star wars" project that were signed in Washington. No matter how paradoxical this may seem, the parliament was discussing documents that only a few deputies had seen and read at the time. This was because -- allegedly at the request of the U.S. ally -- the agreements had been declared classified and thus inaccessible for the overwhelming majority of the "people's representatives."

This is perhaps why, as I was approaching the Bundestag building in the morning, I did not see many people at the doors, there was no bustle around the cloakrooms, and none for the usual crush by the hall where the sessions are held. It is true that the upper level, where the boxes for diplomats, journalists, and spectators are located, was filled to capacity. By contrast in the hall below, designed to seat 500 deputies, whole rows of seats were empty. At a generous estimate, there were perhaps 100 people including members of the government who sit on a special platform.

Nonetheless, a 3-hour debate was held. It was all done more for the sake of form since, in this case, the law does not require parliament to endorse or pass any of the papers signed in Washington. They are very carefully worded to make it appear that participation in SDI does not apply to the FRG as a state but merely to the country's private firms and enterprises. The ruling circles needed this ploy in order to be able to sidestep a vote in the Bundestag which would have inevitably caused a scandal.

M. Bangemann, the economics minister, took the floor. He signed the documents in Washington that served as a necessary political prop for Reagan in his "star wars" plans and transformed the FRG into an accessory in the program for the militarization of space.

It was not without reason that the participants of the "Krefeld Initiative" antiwar group wrote in their letter to West German Bundestag deputies that "SDI represents a tremendous threat to mankind and a challenge to the peace movement. Politically, SDI means a rejection of detente, arms control, and disarmament. SDI which is an integral part of the U.S. war potential is economically ruinous and morally unacceptable. It is a strategically destabilizing initiative."

This was not what Bangemann spoke about, of course. Backed by representatives of the Christian Democratic Democratic Union siashChristian Social Union parliamentary faction including the federal chancellor, he tried to convince his audience that the signing of the two documents in Washington -- on "technological exchange" and the participation of West German firms in SDI -- was all but a victory won by the FRG over its "intractable" U.S. ally trying to sidestep various kinds of commitments without which the agreement, according to Bonn's claims, would have been "impossible." Bangemann and his colleagues in the ruling coalition claimed that the United States is now obliged to consult its allies who have joined in the elaboration of the project, that the whole SDI program is allegedly a "peaceful" program, and that the FRG's interests will in no way suffer.

However, the speeches of representatives of the opposition, including the prominent Social Democratic Party figures E. Bahr and H. Ehmke and the "Green" Party deputy A.-M. Borgmann and, incidentally, other speakers too, completely disproved the claims of the advocates of the "star wars" project. To applause from deputies of their own factions and angry cries from their political opponents -- defenders of SDI trying to disrupt their speeches -- they exposed the true nature of the agreements signed with Washington, pointing out their danger not just for the FRG but for the cause of world peace. As for the "consultations" with SDI partners promised by the United States, the barbaric raids carried out by the U.S. Air Force against Libyan cities provide a graphic example of Washington's disregard for its allies. What grounds are there to believe that in connection with "star wars" the United States is going to behave differently?

The day after the Bundestag debate, the Cologne newspaper EXPRESS published the secret documents that were signed in Washington. They expose the true nature of the collusion concerning the FRG's participation in SDI. They confirm how well-founded the criticism leveled at the FRG Government not only in the Bundestag but also in the press and broad public circles was. They also reveal why the country's leading figures spared no effort to keep the content of these documents from the public. It is enough to cite a single detail: The U.S. side, as of now, has the right to stop deliveries of equipment and goods by West German firms to the USSR and other socialist countries. And that in conditions where the FRG considers itself to be an independent country!

The Bundestag debate and the revelations that followed it have thus once again demonstrated that FRG ruling circles not only do not want to see the precipice toward which they are pushing their country by involving it in the U.S. military adventure in space.

Neither do they want to hear protests against blindly following in Washington's wake. This means that those people in Bonn who are prepared to make any concessions to Washington are not just politically blind, but also deaf.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: FRG'S WOERNER 'INSPIRED' BY SDI, EDI PLANS

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS)--TASS political news analyst Alexey Grigoriyev writes:

FRG Defence Minister, Christian Democrat Manfred Woerner looks inspired. He is talkative and bustling with energy. One gets the impression that Woerner has his "hour of triumph" for which he has been waiting for long. The reason why the chief of the West German military agency is so inspired is the U.S. "Star Wars" programme and its version, the so-called "European Defence Initiative" (EDI).

Only yesterday Manfred Woerner delivered a report at the NATO symposium in Rome devoted to the participation of West European countries in the implementation of SDI. The Bonn minister asserted that this U.S. programme is "politically necessary and morally justified," that it offers "the only opportunity to ensure the West's security," that it has a "political and strategic importance" and is aimed at weakening the Soviet Union. The speaker made not the slightest attempt to conceal this. Moreover, speaking on the day when, contrary to protests all over the world, the Pentagon conducted another nuclear explosion in Nevada, the FRG defence minister said that in the foreseeable future there can be no military strategy without nuclear armaments either in Europe or in the world.

Manfred Woerner makes such statements wherever he can and always on behalf of the FRG Government. It was so in Rome. Sometime earlier, he made a similar statement in an interview to the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The FRG Government fully supports SDI and hopes that its implementation will enhance the possibilities of nuclear deterrence, the minister then said. Another such statement was made in an interview to the Austrian NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG. "I believe that complete elimination of nuclear weapons as a result of the development of SDI is unattainable, at least in the foreseeable future," this is what Woerner said. And finally, in an article published by the U.S. STRATEGIC REVIEW, Manfred Woerner called for the creation of an "anti-missile defence for Europe" based on the use of most up-to-date technology.

Naturally, this activity of the West German military minister who has lived to have his sinister "hour of triumph" is explained not in the least by his awareness that the Bonn cabinet is rallied behind him. Right is the Hamburg weekly STERN in drawing such a conclusion: "By signing the agreement on SDI the Federal Government unambiguously solidarised with military plans of the United States. It has thus become an accomplice of the Reagan government in the policy of the arms race and is no longer trusted to be a supporter of disarmament."

Having admitted U.S. medium-range missiles into its territory and now joining SDI programme and declaring for its European version "EDI," the FRG has indeed assumed a grave responsibility for the complicity in the U.S. actions that are essentially deeply hostile to the cause of international security, peace and cooperation. And Manfred Woerner is among those who play the main role in championing this dangerous policy.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS: BONN SDI SCANDAL SHOWS U.S. POLICY ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

LD221444 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS)--By TASS commentator Valentin Vasilets:

A resounding scandal, whose reverberations have crossed national frontiers and been heard in many capitals, continues unabated in Bonn.

It has erupted over the publication of the text of a secret agreement on West German involvement in the U.S. "Star Wars" plans, which has made the Helmut Kohl Federal Government boil with anger.

The reason for their being angry is easy to understand: The agreement they sought to keep secret from the West German people is certainly not one that can earn a government broad public gratitude.

It effectively grants the United States the right to put a significant part of the West German scientific and technological potential to use at its own discretion--now rather than in the far-off future.

The London-based GUARDIAN said the agreement gave Washington extensive rights of control over the transfer of technology developed under the SDI program. In other words, the Americans have played a trick on Kohl and his colleagues but the latter have only themselves to blame.

Washington after all has not even taken much trouble to conceal the true goals of its campaign to enlist its West European allies and Japan in the "Star Wars" effort.

It has been threatening to leave them without profits from such a lucrative undertaking as the launching of another spiral in the arms race.

It has also been painting an even more frightening prospect of the allies falling behind in latest technology, the prime hope of the SDI.

Washington, however, has never made a secret of the fact that it is not going to share its technological advances with anybody and that, whatever the circumstances, it is only itself rather than anybody else that will decide what can be transferred to the allies.

In short, this kind of cooperation has been fairly openly and cynically regarded in the United States as a one-way street and as a means of drawing on the scientific and technological achievements of Western Europe and Japan to develop space-age arms as soon as possible.

This has been the overriding objective. But there is also another, collateral but very significant, one.

The United States is now busy trying to take advantage of the SDI to establish its control over the development and upgrading of newest technologies in the developed capitalist countries.

Its agreement with Bonn, which has been published in the West German press, demonstrates this with utter clarity.

The latter goal has been set in the United States only now that the U.S. inability to defend its advanced positions in science and technology in open competition with rivals, most notably Japan, has become increasingly obvious.

In order to retain these positions, Washington is now going over to purely political methods, by exerting pressure on the competitors and demanding that they transfer their scientific and technological achievements to the United States.

The published text of the secret agreement with West Germany is a cold shower for the other seekers of profits from the SDI and they ought in all fairness thank the Cologne-based EXPRESS and other West German papers for having divulged Chancellor Kohl's secret.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

IZVESTIYA REBUKES CANADA FOR 'SECRET' SDI AGREEMENTS

PM301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Mikheyev: "Canada and SDI: Shotgun Wedding"]

[Text] "We have constant fears with respect to the United States, but the majority of Americans know little about us and take even less account of us." This opinion, with which many inhabitants of the Land of the Maple Leaf would agree, is that of (Tam Dichmen), who wrote the book "What Every American Should Know About Canada" ["Chto Kazhdyy Amerikanets Dolzhen znat o Kanade"]. The author was prompted by a desire to dispel as far as possible the rigid prejudices of some of Canada's southern neighbors, the anecdotal culmination of which to this day is the story of the American who appeared in Montreal in mid-July dressed in full ski rig. A readily understandable desire. Although the common border between the two countries is over 5,500 miles long and they are separated by neither a language barrier nor a diplomatic "vow of silence," finding a common language, more so understanding each other, is an eternal problem for them.

The seething political passions around the recent visit to Washington by Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney are all the more natural. The result of the talks in the White House was the extension for a further 5 years of the U.S.-Canadian agreement on North American Aerospace Defense -- NORAD. Ottawa regularly swears an oath of loyalty to military-strategic ties with its powerful suzerain. This has become an unpleasant tradition. This time the "test" of loyalty set up every 5 years took place against the background of tougher demands from the Reagan administration that Canada be turned into a junior partner in the implementation of the "star wars" program. They intend to recruit the Canadians to the campaign for shock space armaments with the aid of the existing mechanism of military cooperation -- through the NORAD Joint Command.

In 1981, a brief but fundamentally important thesis stipulating that the commitments assumed by Ottawa did not include the undertaking "to take part in active measures to ensure ABM defense" was removed from the NORAD agreement. The vague formulation put into the documents concealed the fear that the Americans would be inclined to continue to assign their northern neighbor the undemanding role of the Pentagon's testing ground. By citing the existing 1972 ABM Treaty, pro-American politicians succeeded 5 years ago in removing this point from the text of the agreement. Before B. Mulroney's trip to Washington, those opposed to vying with the United States in the military-strategic respect pointed to the "star wars" plans as a time bomb under the foundation of the bilateral Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and demanded that the omitted point be restored. But the leader of the Canadian Tories followed the lead of his "big brother."

Sensitive to any encroachments by the "southerners" on its sovereignty, Canada did not take well to the announcement that there is a secret list of agreements providing for the deployment of U.S. Navy nuclear depth charges, the entry of U.S. submarines carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, the possible use of the new radar warning line in the Canadian Arctic for SDI purposes, and so forth. It has emerged that the National Defense Department has not considered it necessary to provide notification of 44 (!) secret accords even for the Canadian Parliament deputies, deliberately providing them with an "abbreviated version" of the list of bilateral agreements.

Although Defense Minister E. Nielsen's efforts at justification had something in common with the election slogans and arguments of the Conservatives (claiming that participation in the "star wars" program will strengthen "special relations" with the United States, create jobs, and so forth), they fell on unfavorable ground.

Canadian public opinion is rejecting more resolutely than ever behind the scenes deals fraught with the danger of the country's involvement in Washington's confrontation course, for which there are at least two reasons.

First, since the seventies the Land of the Maple Leaf has sought an opportunity to win as much "freedom to maneuver" as possible within the framework of the military-political alliance with the United States. It has been pushed onto this path by the interest of Canada's own business, which is seeking to strengthen its international positions. The genuinely independent foreign policy developed in the spirit of detente and good-neighbornliness with the USSR served as a condition for this. In this policy was seen an alternative to the hard-line subordination and "bloc discipline" of the "cold war" times, in other words, unquestioning obedience to the Americans, which reduced Canada to the status of a third-rate ally whose voice was scarcely audible.

Since then, Ottawa has formed the conviction that nuclear weapons cannot be deployed on Canadian soil in peace time, there followed the decision to abolish the bases existing in the country for the nuclear-capable (Bomark-v) air defense missiles, while defense strategy should be aimed primarily at safeguarding national sovereignty.

Second, despite the persistent billing of the "star wars" program, Canadians have rightly seen in it a new twist in the spiral of the arms race. The Liberal; New Democratic; and Communist Parties and the Canadian Workers congress, which speaks for 2 million citizens; and antiwar organizations, particularly the Canadian alliance for peace, formed in November 1985; have opposed and continue to oppose vigorously connivance in the "crusade" into space.

On 7 September 1985, the broad opposition front forced B. Mulroney's cabinet to decline Washington's "invitation" to joint the program to militarize outer space. At the same time, in order to avoid an access of great-power anger, Ottawa gave its blessing to private companies to seek contracts from the Pentagon as "star wars" subcontractors. Nonetheless "no diplomatic eulogizing can soften the blow that Canada has inflicted by refusing to take part in a program so dear to President Reagan's heart," the TORONTO STAR wrote.

The Canadian public welcomed this year's Soviet peace initiatives as signals of good-will and as a specific, realistic program of action in the struggle for a world without wars and weapons. This was a mobilizing factor for the antiwar movement in Canada, which the ruling circles are increasingly having to reckon with. And this is not to the liking of the guardians of Canada's "political reliability" from Washington.

After President Reagan's revelations during talks with the Canadian premier it is becoming clear that the United States has not abandoned its plans. And the tractability displayed by Ottawa only reinforces the suspicion that the conservatives are also considering pushing SDI through by the "back door," believing that their refusal to accept it with open arms in September last year has already taken the steam out of the champions of a nuclear freeze and disarmament.

The specific plans for the "betrothal" of Canada and SDI are becoming public. The report by (DZH. Payk) from the Federation of American Scientists, discusses the tests scheduled for 1988 for a carrier-based optical aviation system designed to detect and identify targets and guide missiles to them. Individual components of this system, (Dzh. Payk) points out, together with other important elements of the ABM system like radar stations and interceptor missiles, could be deployed on Canadian territory.

If this were to happen, Canada would assume a substantial share of responsibility for the violation of military-strategic equilibrium in the world and the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

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CSO: 5200/1357

JPRS-TAC-86-043
30 May 1986

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY PAPER BACKS UNION OPPOSITION TO SDI

Nineteen Component Unions Support

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Erik Sagflaat]

[Text] The Norwegian labor movement is now launching a broad labor action against space arms. The aim is to engage the entire labor movement in this work. As a first step, a major seminar on space arms will take place next week. A number of labor spokesmen have signed a manifesto, demanding that parliament take the initiative to halt the development of such weapons.

The space arms seminar will take place next Tuesday, 22 April. Lectures will be given by Tor Halvorsen, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions, Knut Frydenlund, M.P., and Liv Nilsson, leader of the Union of Local Authorities. In addition, Bjørn Kirkerud, a researcher, will discuss the nature of space arms and the space arms program. There will also be occasion for a broad debate.

The seminar will be attended by spokesmen of the labor movement from the entire country, in addition to representatives of the Labor Party and the Socialist-Left Party.

"The object is to enable the labor movement to influence public opinion, thus enabling parliament to adopt the right measures," says the chairman of the Union of Chemical Workers, Arthur Svensson, who is one of the initiators. "We want to spread information on what it is all about. We want a stronger involvement on the part of the labor movement. And the purpose of the seminar is to enable the participants to pass the information on to their branches.

The manifesto issued by the labor union spokesmen states, among other things:

"The Norwegian labor movement opposes and intends to fight any form of research, development and deployment of space arms in the East and the West. We will not accept the participation of Norwegian industry or Norwegian research institutes in projects associated with the American space arms

program or which are financed by it. There is no 'civilian' section of a research program aiming at developing and deploying new weapons, even if a few aspects of such a program may have civilian applications."

The manifesto concludes by saying:

"We therefore demand that parliament use its influence internationally to cause the United States and the Soviet Union to stop immediately all research and development of arms for purposes of warfare in space. Parliament, moreover, will have to adopt measures to bar Norwegian industry and Norwegian research institutes from participation in projects arranged in conjunction with the American SDI program or financed through it."

The manifesto was signed by the leaders of nineteen component unions.

Party Organ Backs Initiative

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 21 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] The Norwegian trade union movement is now launching a broad labor initiative in opposition to the space arms plans. This week, a major seminar is scheduled to take place in Oslo with participation from the entire country and with Tor Halvorsen, head of the Federation of Trade Unions, and former Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund as the main speakers. The objective of the action is to influence Norwegian politicians to take active action against space arms and to disseminate information to the public on space arms and the consequences of the development of such arms.

In a manifesto signed by nineteen leaders within the Federation of Trade Unions it is stated that the Norwegian trade union movement opposes and intends to fight any form of research, development and deployment of space arms in the East and the West. Hitherto developments in conjunction with the space arms program have invariably revealed new risk factors and the danger of increased insecurity in case of deployment. Information as well as political action are needed to put a halt to the program, and it is hoped that the initiative taken by the trade union movement will contribute toward this end.

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

U.S. ANTIMISSILE WEAPON TEST--The United States, in forging ahead with the implementation of its star wars program, has carried out new tests on an experimental antimissile weapon. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, announced that a missile packed with the latest electronic equipment was launched on 20 April and struck a target at a height of around 5 km. [Text] [From the "Vremya" newscast] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 86] /9604

TASS: 'STAR WARS' REPORTEDLY ACCELERATING--Washington, 5 May (TASS)-- Despite a series of major setbacks in its space programme, the United States is speeding up 'star wars' preparations and it will be able to place space weapons of the first generation early in 1990s, reports the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. The cost of designing and placing that weapon, which includes combat orbital stations, the Pentagon representatives believe, might run into hundreds of billions of dollars. In the future it is planned to place space systems of the second generation, including laser units, and also the third generation, specifically combat systems powered by nuclear blast energy. As is believed by former U.S. Defence Secretary James Schlesinger, the militarist "star wars" programme will cost the United States not less than a trillion dollars. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 5 May 86] /9604

CSO: 5200/1357

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO BOOST TALKS

LD221358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The new proposals of the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin at the 11th SED Congress, were proposed in Geneva today at the disarmament conference.

These proposals allow an elimination of the differences so far existing at the talks and resolute progress forward in working out a convention that would ensure full and universal destruction of chemical weapons by the end of the present century.

The Soviet Union, as was said in the 15 January statement by M. Gorbachev, favors the speedy total elimination of chemical weapons and of the very industrial basis for their manufacture. Our country is prepared to provide an up-to-date declaration of the locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and a cessation of their production; to start working out procedures for destroying the manufacturing basis; and also to begin, soon after the appropriate convention enters force, eliminating stocks of chemical weapons. And all of this would be carried out under strict supervision, including international on-site verification.

The new Soviet proposals proceed from the statement of 15 January. Their essence was set out by the USSR representative at the disarmament conference, Viktor Israelyan.

They envisage that the destruction of chemical weapon stocks be started by every state taking part in the convention no later than 6 months, and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their production no later than 1 year after the convention comes into force. Moreover, 30 days after that time, the participants will have to declare the exact location of every installation for the production of chemical weapons, including components for so-called binary weapons. This applies to any such installation, irrespective of whether they are state or privately owned.

The USSR proposals allow an effective, timely cessation of the production of chemical weapons. Every participant state, immediately the convention comes into force, will have to halt all activity at installations for the production of chemical weapons. For the period of 3 months after the convention comes into force, those taking part will be obliged to take national measures to close down installations, such as banning occupation of the buildings, cutting off and dismantling all communications serving the installation, and so on. The Soviet representative also set out specific considerations concerning the procedures for the destruction or dismantling of these objectives.

The new proposals of the USSR give special emphasis to questions of monitoring. The Soviet Union proposes the end of every functioning installation for the production of chemical weapons, including private enterprises, be ensured by means of strict monitoring, including systematic, international on-site verification. It is a question of verifying the correctness of declarations, of the application of seals by inspectors to a site that is being closed and periodic checking that these remain intact right up to the time that the destruction or dismantling of the site begins. For purposes of effective monitoring of this plan, the Soviet Union proposes there be provisions for carrying out systematic international on-site inspections and that a system for visits to sites by international inspectors be worked out that would enable them to be present at all important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the site. Final international verification would be carried out when the process of the elimination or dismantling the whole site was completed in full.

The Soviet representative also stated that the convention must provide for measures ensuring observation and implementation by every participant state, irrespective of whether one is dealing with state or private enterprises or transnational corporations; and ensuring in the first place that the use of the commercial chemical industry for the development and production of chemical weapons is not permitted.

V. Israelyan sharply criticized the U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and for the deployment of these in the countries of Western Europe. Implementation of these plans, he noted, threatens to transform the densely populated countries of Western Europe into a potential theater of destructive chemical warfare, the main victim of which would be the civilian population. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonorable game, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike from its own territory and exposing the territories in Western Europe to binary chemical weapons. This would be reflected in a most negative way on the talks currently taking place at the disarmament conference on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and considers that the United States Government must realize the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation gave a press conference in Geneva devoted to the new steps the Soviet Union is taking at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The USSR's proposals immediately gave rise to lively interest among the delegations at the disarmament conference. In conference circles it is considered that they will give a powerful impulse to the talks that have been dragged out excessively because of the unconstructive position of the United States and several of its allies. The delegates attach particular importance to the bold and constructive approach of the USSR to the problem of monitoring. Many stress that it refutes completely assertions that the USSR is supposedly not interested in working out effective means for verifying fulfillment of the convention on banning chemical weapons. In this connection, it is noted here that the USSR earlier favored establishing systematic international control over the limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, the so-called hypotoxic lethal chemicals, that will be permitted under the future convention. Those taking part in the talks assess the words of the Soviet Union do not differ from its practical deeds. It is now up to those who are holding back progress at the talks under various pretexts and primarily the United States to make their reply.

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CSO: 5200/1354

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: PENTAGON CONSIDERS BINARY WEAPONS 'INTEGRAL' IN WARFARE

LD281818 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Washington is imposing ever new deadly weapons on its NATO allies in a bid to gain military strategic superiority. This time these are binary munitions.

The NATO bloc, shaken by the differences over the Libya crisis, wrote THE TIMES of London, were in for heated debates on the question of the production and possible deployment in Europe of new binary chemical weapons.

The ambassadors of the NATO countries are to take a preliminary decision with regard to the deployment of binary weapons in Europe. The final decision is to be adopted by the defence ministers next month.

The U.S. Administration is again turning its allies into accomplices in a peace-endangering action. As with the nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, now being deployed in several Western European countries, Washington is revealing its perfidy.

Once again, it would like to turn its allies' territory into a target of a retaliatory strike in a devastating chemical war.

Binary weapons will become yet another source of threat for the densely populated countries in Western Europe.

The NATO Western European member countries know quite well that the U.S. military-strategic concepts provide for interaction between conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic means of warfare in combat operations.

Pentagon officials frankly declared that the U.S. Administration could not rely on arms control, including control in the field of chemical weapons, and that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union in this area and consider chemical war as an integral part of any conflict.

The U.S. allies know equally well that "binary death" is intended primarily for their countries. General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, unequivocally announced in this connection: Binary, along with nuclear weapons are planned for use at the very beginning of hostilities on the European Continent.

The governments of the NATO Western European countries which will tread in Washington's steps will also share with it all responsibility for the building of an insurmountable obstacle in the way of drafting a convention at the Geneva disarmament conference, a convention that would ensure a total destruction of chemical weapons by the turn of the century.

Only one week ago, the USSR tabled new proposals in Geneva, aimed at overcoming the existing differences and facilitating the elaboration of the convention. Washington, in reply to the constructive step, intensified preparations for the continued buildup of chemical arsenals.

The implementation of the American plans will not only negatively affect the talks on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

This step will undermine the military, technical, political and psychological restrictions that are restraining the spread of chemical weapons world-wide.

The plans to produce and deploy binary chemical weapons cannot but give rise to serious concern and indignation around the world. The Soviet Union resolutely denounced the policy and practice of this kind, and repeatedly called on Washington and its allies to weigh all the negative consequences they will have for world security.

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CSO: 5200/1354

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR CLAIMS U.S. DISTORTS FACTS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS ISSUE

PM021357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[O. Georgiyev article under the rubric "Rebuff to Slanderers": "Another 'Canard'"]

[Text] Another newspaper "canard" has flown out of Washington. Barry (Shved), AP's correspondent there, has reported that a few days ago some White House official imparted an astounding piece of news to representatives of the press in Washington.

It turns out that, according to CIA data, "in the Soviet Union, the chemical weapon production capacity of a major installation situated on the Volga has increased 200 percent." Simultaneously there was also a report on a "trebling of the production areas earmarked for carrying out tests and research work on the creation [sozdaniye] of chemical weapons on a test site close to that installation." As is customary, no proof was given and a reference was made to the secrecy of all the data that the CIA has managed to "gather." On the basis of this very "extensive" information (Shved) draws this conclusion (in fact prompted by an administration spokesman): The USSR is preparing for chemical war, while the United States is lagging far behind in this sphere. Therefore it is necessary to embark urgently, before it is too late, on the production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons -- and, of course, deploy them in Europe, close to the borders of Warsaw Pact states.

The purpose of this and other similar falsehoods is obvious: to create a propaganda background to justify the production of a new generation of U.S. chemical weapons -- binary weapons. But all these mountains of lies have nothing to do with the true state of affairs.

The truth is that the Soviet Union has never prepared for chemical war and has done everything in its power to ensure that such a war is not unleashed. The USSR has never used such weapons itself or passed them to other states. Throughout recent years it has been trying to persuade the United States to cease on a reciprocal basis the development [razrabotka] and production of chemical weapons, to ban them altogether as quickly as possible, and to begin destroying all the stockpiles, as well as the industrial base for their manufacture.

As is known, the Geneva Conference on Disarmament is continuing to draw up a convention on banning the development [razrabotka], production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying them. To activate those negotiations, the Soviet Union is taking all measures to remove the last obstacles (according to American concepts, the chief stumbling block was verification [kontrol] on that path. As the 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out, the USSR is prepared for any form of verification [kontrol], even the most strict and comprehensive, including international on-site inspections [proverki]. The main point is that this verification [kontrol] solve the chief task of eliminating one of the most terrible types of mass destruction weapons on the earth -- chemical weapons. Moreover, seeking to accelerate the conclusion of a corresponding agreement, on 22 April the USSR submitted to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament new proposals that make it possible to remove the differences of opinion that still exist.

But instead of drawing up a convention earnestly and purposefully, Washington has once again started an anti-Soviet orgy. Falsehoods have been propagated, and long forgotten, previously exposed myths about the use of "Soviet chemical weapons," including in Southeast Asia, are being dragged out into the light. "Researchers" have even been found who, more than 5 years after some sort of samples were taken out of Thailand, have been able to detect "Soviet mycotoxins" on them.

The reason for this anti-Soviet psychological offensive is well known. U.S. reactionary circles in no way want to permit an easing of the international situation.

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CSO: 5200/1354

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

PRAVDA: U.S. LEADING NATO ALLIES INTO CHEMICAL BUILDUP

PM061148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentary": "Poisoners"]

[Text] The NATO bloc is getting ready to embroil Europe in a new militarist adventure. Under U.S. pressure, one NATO body after another is pushing through large-scale plans to produce and stockpile a new kind of chemical weapons, binary combat munitions.

A number of bloc committees and staffs have already come out in favor of modernizing and stockpiling chemical arsenals. Recently, this idea was supported by the NATO Council at the permanent representative level. NATO defense ministers will soon be meeting in Brussels and the press predicts that they will give the go-ahead to binary weapons production starting in the United States.

The bloc partners' formal assent is needed by Washington because of the stance adopted by the U.S. Congress, which has made the production of the new chemical binary weapons conditional on the West Europeans' readiness to accept them on their territory in a "crisis situation." In point of fact, Western Europe is now being required to give prompt permission to the Pentagon to turn it into a bridgehead for chemical warfare.

The new militarist venture is taking place against a background of growing protest in Western Europe against the plans of the transatlantic poisoners and their local accomplices.

A stormy debate about chemical arsenals has taken place in the British Parliament. Democratic forces in the FRG And a number of other bloc countries have sharply opposed the binary threat. But NATO officials and the military, as if nothing were amiss, are unconcernedly pushing forward step by step the Pentagon-drafted binary modernization program.

Here NATO is not averse to discussing the "need" for the bloc to continue the arms race, including the chemical arms race. Maximum mileage is being made out of the "Soviet threat." But wait a moment, surely the Soviet Union has submitted an official proposal to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, before this century is out. Is it not the case that our country has put forth a specific and realistic program, backed up by requisite verification [kontrol] measures, to eliminate chemical arsenals and the industrial base for manufacturing combat toxic agents? It is the United States and its NATO allies that thus far have obstructed the implementation of such a program?

You get the impression that notorious "solidarity" is being used to firmly strengthen the junior partners' almost vassal-like dependence on Washington's will within the NATO bloc. Whatever the White House or the Pentagon devises is readily "approved" at the regular NATO session, one of which is being prepared right now. Sad but true.

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CSO: 5200/1354

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN CHAD FIGHTING

LD210940 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cotonou April 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Prosvetov reporting:

Foreign mercenaries are fighting in Chad on the side of the Habre regime, which enjoys the backing of American and French imperialism, Facho Ballam, minister of foreign affairs in Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity, told the TASS correspondent.

This was clear from the evidence provided by the people who took part in the fighting and by the information coming from the zone controlled by the Ndjamena regime.

There are citizens of the United States, Western European countries and the racist Republic of South Africa among the mercenaries. Their base is situated at Dugina settlement 80 kilometers from Ndjamena, Facho Ballam went on to say.

French military personnel are directly involved in combat operations. Military developments have shown, the minister said, that the Habre regime exists only due to U.S. and French support. The United States is making plans for establishing its own military base in Chad from where it could destabilize the situation in African countries, Libya, for example, and suppress national-liberation movements.

During the recent fighting, the minister said, the enemy used chemical weapons against troops of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU).

We are planning to circulate through TGNU offices abroad photo materials about the use of means of chemical warfare by the Ndjamena regime, acting with the complicity of its benefactors.

Facho Ballam denied Western press allegations concerning "Libyan military presence in Chad." Not a single Libyan, he emphasized, is taking part in combat operations on Chad territory. Libya is only rendering technical assistance to TGNU forces.

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CSO: 5200/1354

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

BRIEFS

U.S., USSR COMPLETE 2D ROUND OF CW TALKS--Geneva, 28 Apr (TASS)--The delegations of the USSR and the United States completed here the second round of the bilateral exchange of views on questions pertaining to the prohibition of chemical weapons. During the round the Soviet delegation expounded the new proposals on that issue set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin 18 April. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 28 Apr 86] /9604

COMMITTEE VIEWS BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE--Geneva, 29 Apr (TASS)--The preparatory committee of the second conference to review the operation of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction is in session here. The main purpose of the conference is to discuss ways for further consolidation of the important document. The preparatory committee will determine a date for the holding of the conference and will consider some other organisational matters. Open to signature in 1972, the convention became one of the first measures of real disarmament and an important contribution to the creation of a system of international treaties and agreements which curb the arms race. More than 100 countries are now parties to the convention. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86] /9604

U.S. CONGRESS UNDER PRESSURE FOR FUNDS--New York, 22 Apr (TASS)--The Reagan administration launched a high-pressure campaign to get the Congress [to] allocate additional funds for the development of the newest types of chemical and bacteriological weapons, the newspaper NEWSDAY reported. Last December the Pentagon requested and received \$21.7 million for the production of binary shells filled with nerve gas for 155-millimeter howitzers. At present the U.S. Department of Defense is seeking another \$25.3 million for the development of new generation toxic gases for a so-called re-usable missile system. According to NEWSDAY, the range of such missiles is notably bigger than that of 155-mm howitzer shells, and the toxic gas with which they are to be filled is designed to cling in a thick cloud to the earth's surface for several days. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 22 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 5200/1354

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMS CUT

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Commentary

LD270827 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- "The Soviet program for reducing conventional arms in Europe has cut the ground from under the feet of those trying to erect further obstacles in the way to nuclear disarmament," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said in a commentary today.

"In West European capitals," it said, "they are refusing to remove the nuclear web from the continent on account of its allegedly serving to protect Western countries from the 'superior conventional forces' of the Warsaw Treaty."

The paper recalled in this connection that, with France and Spain included in the count, there are 94 NATO divisions confronting 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Europe.

Importantly, a full-strength U.S. division numbers 16,000 to 19,000 and a West German one more than 20,000 officers and men, while an Army division in the Warsaw Treaty countries includes a maximum of 11,000 to 12,000 servicemen.

Claims of a so-called "armor threat from the East" do not stand any criticism either, the paper said.

The NATO tank pool now includes 17,000 vehicles and another 8,000 (including 3,000 U.S. and 5,000 West European) tanks are in storage in Europe. Added up, the overall number of NATO's tanks is thus not smaller than that of the Warsaw Treaty.

Speaking of the Air Forces, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" recalled a report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff as saying bluntly several years ago that the correlation of Air Forces in Europe remained more or less stable.

Stressing that there is a rough parity of general-purpose Armed Forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the paper said that the level of this equilibrium is, however, high and dangerous and so it is essential to take immediate and drastic measures to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and to strengthen European security.

Analyst Says Proposal 'Viable'

LD290402 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with "military and political analyst" Konstantin Sorokin by unidentified studio announcer on Soviet proposal for conventional force reductions in Europe -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Recently, the Soviet Union launched another arms control initiative, proposing deep reductions in conventional forces in Europe. Konstantin Sorokin is a military and political analyst. Why does this latest Soviet initiative have a specific European bearing?

[Sorokin] You see the confrontation of conventional forces in Europe has reached the highest level in the world. Three million people are under arms on each side. Besides their combat equipment is extremely sophisticated with the destructive power of some weapons approaching that of nuclear charges.

[Announcer] Ah, but what in concrete terms is the Soviet Union proposing?

[Sorokin] The USSR proposes significant cuts in all the components of the land Armies and tactical Air Forces by the European countries and by the United States, and Canada in their respective contingents in Europe. All units covered by the cuts would be disbanded and their arms either destroyed or stored on national territory. Parallel with this medium range nuclear arsenals should be curtailed. The reductions are to cover the vast area sprawling between the Atlantic and the Urals and are to be closely monitored by the national technical means of verification and by international forms of verification including on site inspection if needed.

[Announcer] And is there anything new in this Soviet move?

[Sorokin] Most of its provisions go far beyond what was suggested previously, and in many respects the initiative is a big step toward the Western position, especially in the field of verification and (?area coverage).

[Announcer] And why are tactical aviation and medium range nuclear weapons involved in the package?

[Sorokin] We are now in the era of combined service operations. Both the American air-land battle concept and the NATO (FOFA) plan, that is a follow on forces attack, envisage mostly integrated actions by field troops and air forces. Their resources have become so closely interwoven that it makes little sense to cut one element while leaving the other intact so that tactical aircraft which back up army squads and the like are likewise well suited for nuclear missions and are mostly under 1,000 km in combat range.

That is our medium range. This is not covered by the INF [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force] division of the current nuclear and space talks in Geneva, which are in any case bilateral. So I believe that the proposed approach offers the best chance to discuss these dual role grey-area systems. Then too if armored and artillery units are to be disbanded, their heavy arms, such as medium range missiles, as a rule fitted with nuclear warheads, should be dismantled. And these things are so interrelated that they are better dealt with in a single package.

[Sorokin] This strategy is two-pronged in my view. First it's designed to warn against overoptimism in the West, as Mr Weinberger did. Secondly it is designed to keep the media tight lipped about the Soviet initiative. The second approach is very much favored in London.

[Announcer] And how do you account for this attitude?

[Sorokin] For some months now the West has been rejecting the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament. It speaks of some kind of a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority which can be countered only by nuclear weapons. Now the USSR has shown once again that its disarmament plan includes deep cuts in conventional forces to low and equal levels, and it has given concrete details of how it visualizes these cuts. The Western leaders are thus shown to be opposing nuclear disarmament because they simply cannot see the world without nuclear weapons, and Britain in particular is keeping so silent about the Soviet proposal because it is engaged in a conventional arms buildup to strengthen its muscles in Europe and to have a substantial power to project overseas.

[Announcer] Now you mention the NATO argument alleging a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority.

[Sorokin] This is simply nonexistent. NATO is indeed somewhat behind in tactical aviation but this can well be put right within the framework of the recent Soviet proposals.

[Announcer] And now when they invoke Eastern hordes overwhelming a sector of Western defenses the NATO leaders presumably ignore the true political intentions of the socialist states?

[Sorokin] That's a very important point. The East has no aggressive designs whatsoever. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev put it in Berlin the other day, we will never take up arms against Western Europe unless we or our allies are attacked.

[Announcer] I understand sometimes there is a tendency to write off, shall I say, the Soviet offer as a propaganda ploy.

[Sorokin] I've just outlined its key aspects. I think they make it plain the Soviet proposals are not a talking shop exercise but a viable part of a comprehensive disarmament scheme.

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CSO: 5200/1358

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

REPORTAGE ON 18 APRIL SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

TASS Cites PRAVDA on Plan

LD200718 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- "The Soviet Union -- and this was reaffirmed once again by the results of this week's visit to Moscow by Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson -- is ready to develop in growing proportions relations with its European partners on an equal basis and to the mutual benefit in the interests of consolidating peace in the continent", PRAVDA writes today.

"When the question of Europe arises, the Soviet Union sees here one more major problem", the newspaper writes in its international review. "Mighty armed forces, equipped with conventional weapons, confront each other in the continent. These are two three-million strong groups of armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date armaments. In NATO countries they assert that allegedly Western Europe cannot give up nuclear weapons, including American, since in this case it will feel less secure in the face of the troops and conventional armaments of the Warsaw treaty countries".

The falsity of this argument is obvious. "Our country will never, under any circumstances, start military actions against Western Europe, unless we and our allies are attacked by NATO! I repeat, never!" said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

"The USSR reaffirms this stand, PRAVDA writes, by a new initiative. It proposes to agree on a considerable reduction of all components of ground troops and tactical aviation of the European states, and also relevant forces of the United States and Canada, stationed in Europe. Operational-technical nuclear armaments would be reduced, along with conventional armaments".

"The Soviet Union is ready to consider other constructive peace initiatives."

U.S., UK Rejection Hit

OW242354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger recently held a press conference in Washington at which he was asked, above all else, to comment on the new Soviet peace initiatives. We must regard any Russian plans on changing the structure of forces in Europe with great caution, the Pentagon chief said. Do not forget that they have an overwhelming advantage and when they speak about reducing armed forces and weapons, they are, above all, pursuing the goal of pushing the United States out of Europe, and away from supporting NATO.

At a time when other politicians are calling for studying in detail and weighing the Soviet proposals and supporting the USSR's readiness for constructive dialogue, here all is being dismissed without even a second thought.

Apparently, in order to show that NATO is as unified as ever, members of NATO are holding military maneuvers one after another -- multilateral, bilateral, with or without U.S. participation. Yesterday, 10 countries began the "Elder Forest 86" maneuvers. The aim -- listen to this -- is to perfect defenses in case of an attack by Warsaw Pact countries. Nearly a hundred F-111 bombers, including those that took part in the recent attack on Libya, will take off from bases in the United Kingdom.

Today the NATO "Bold Game" maneuvers will begin. They will be held in the North Sea as well as near the coasts of Denmark and Norway. Ships and planes belonging to Denmark, the FRG, Norway, and the United Kingdom will take part. On 24 April the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Turkey will begin maneuvers in the Mediterranean. All modern components of naval warfare will take part, including ships, planes, submarines, and helicopters.

The Conservative government intends to obediently follow the aggressive intentions of Washington, contrary to the opinion of the majority of Britons. This is the only way to interpret the words Thatcher, head of the Tory cabinet, made in an interview on British television. Discussing the possibility of further attacks by the United States on Libya, the prime minister declared that she has not the slightest doubt regarding allowing the use of U.S. bases for bombing forays on Libyan territory. According to London, Margaret Thatcher said U.K. involvement in this aggression was in no way a mistake. If needed, the government is prepared to again give permission for a similar raid by U.S. bombers based in Britain.

PRAVDA on UK View

PM291520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Do Not Miss a Historic Chance; Disarmament and London's Position"]

[Text] London, April -- We will begin with a few quotations from newspapers. From THE GUARDIAN. "The Soviet Union is making efforts to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks." THE TIMES says: "The aim of the Soviet initiatives is to reduce tension in international relations." The FINANCIAL TIMES notes: "The Soviet Union is continuing its peace offensive." That is what the British newspapers are saying about the new Soviet peace proposal which was put forth 18 April in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin.

It must be said that on the whole, these quotations objectively reflect the mood with which most mass media organs in Britain and ordinary people greeted the new Soviet initiative to reduce conventional arms in Europe. The initiative is a logical continuation and part and parcel of the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century that was developed at the 27th CPSU Congress in the program for the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

The new Soviet initiative -- and this is being noted by many observers here -- has cut the ground from under the feet of those who, with the help of various types of subterfuge and verbal maneuvers, have tried to avoid the substantive adoption of the program put forth by the Soviet Union and sought some kind of "incompleteness" in it, stating that the implementation of the Soviet program will "simply turn Europe into a reserve for conventional wars." They have tried to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres" while proposing the plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is noted here that the cards of the authors of these unscrupulous statements, among whom, unfortunately, was the head of the British Foreign Office, have been trumped.

The new Soviet proposal has been announced at a time when discussion in the West European countries, including the British Isles, about our program to create a comprehensive international security system are becoming more intense. The attention of local commentators and politicians is being increasingly focused on the aspects of the proposal which concern ways of ensuring peace and security in Europe and increasing the role and responsibility of the continent's states in the struggle for disarmament and for an improvement in the international situation as a whole.

Whatever provisos are put forth in the West, J. Connell and S. Milligan, political commentators of the conservative newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES write, "the Soviet plan contains a number of remarkably sensible ideas, particularly from Europe's viewpoint." "If Washington," adds Acherson, Political Commentator of THE OBSERVER, "refuses to meet these proposals halfway, the Europeans' alarm about Reagan's policy will increase substantially." The British Labour Party makes a positive assessment of the Soviet program for peace and disarmament. A special statement by the party's National Executive Committee called on the British Government and other NATO countries to reply positively to the Soviet proposals and thereby "make a contribution to resolving the most vitally important and urgent task facing all of us -- ensuring nuclear disarmament and saving Europe, and subsequently the entire world, from the threat of nuclear destruction."

"I, as a British politician," D. Healey, Labour's shadow foreign secretary, said, "take great satisfaction in the fact that the Soviet proposals reflect particular concern for the interests of the European countries. I ardently welcome the fact that the first phase of disarmament envisages the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- in the European zone."

There is also seemingly no shortage in the statement ranking representatives of British ruling circles of appeals for a reduction in East-West tension, for the ending of the arms race, and even for restrictions in the weapons stockpiled by the two sides.

"Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries are interested in maintaining the balance of arms if they want to feel secure," Prime Minister M. Thatcher said during the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's December 1984 visit to Britain. "There is no sense in maintaining that balance at a higher and higher level. The West is striving to ensure that it is reduced." But now British leaders have been given an opportunity to reaffirm in practice their adherence to stopping the arms race: to respond with real actions to the Soviet Union's 15 January peace program. And what has happened? Endless "consultations" with their senior transatlantic ally have started. Finally, only some 2 months after the official presentation of the Soviet disarmament proposals to the British Government, Whitehall has broken its protracted silence. Alas, the Thatcher government is essentially wholly in solidarity with the negative stance that Washington previously adopted as its response. In an attempt to somehow justify its refusal to adopt the Soviet proposals but without any cogent arguments to that end, Foreign Secretary G. Howe in a speech given to accredited foreign correspondents in London could find nothing better than to distort the content of the Soviet peace program.

Then, speaking of the USSR as none other than a potential aggressor," despite the content of the 15 January statement, he claimed that in proposing to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century, the Soviet Union was "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres." Mr Howe "failed to notice" the fact that our country, as was quite definitely stated in the 15 January statement, is proposing that conventional arms and armed forces be subject to agreed reductions along with the removal of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals. Nor can London any longer "fail to notice" the new Soviet initiative of 18 April, namely the extensive plan to substantially reduce armed confrontation in Europe in terms of conventional arms.

Events happen in international life that spotlight the darkness of diplomatic stratagems the very essence of the policy of a certain bourgeois state. Such an event was the recent piratical attack on independent Libya by Washington with London's active connivance -- an attack which utterly revealed the militarist aggressive thrust of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy course. The Conservative government has also been tainted by the shame.

The development of events around Libya demonstrated that this White House course could hardly have been carried out in such an insolent and flagrant form had not the Washington leaders been able to rely on the support of their most loyal NATO partners. In this instance it is essentially a question of an imperialist deal, the parties to which pooled efforts in an attempt to dictate their will to the peoples of the young independent states and to pursue a "position of strength" policy in relation to those states.

This neoglobalist policy, said participants in recent demonstrations in London and other British cities protesting against the anti-Libyan action, is a major source of tension in the modern world and threatens more and more complications in various parts of the world that could plunge the planet into the maelstrom of a global thermonuclear conflict.

No less cutting criticism is being made of the British Government's stance on the question of ending nuclear tests. The Thatcher government is not formally opposed to concluding a treaty on the universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. However, in fact this approach is hedged about with so many invented provisos, first and foremost about verification [kontrol] and the "need to continue nuclear explosions in order to develop new types of weapons," that we are talking about actual opposition to solving the question of ending all nuclear tests. As if to confirm this, M. Thatcher stated in an interview with a TIMES correspondent that, "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons." "The British Government's position on a number of arms control [kontrol] issues is extremely disappointing," F. Blackaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, writes.

It is obvious, however, that the Soviet program for ridding the planet of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons -- a program that has now been supplemented with the proposals for decisive reductions of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- cannot fail to influence British attitudes. "British public opinion on the questions of ending the arms race is currently undergoing major changes," A. Benn, the well-known politician and member of the British Labour Party Executive Committee, told me. "We are taking all the recent Soviet proposals in this sphere very seriously. The British know that the Soviet Union needs peace to resolve the tasks it faces. But we need peace just as much, since we would like to rid ourselves of the ever-growing burden of the arms race." In my interlocutor's opinion, the recent events linked with Libya have

sharpened still further here the realization of where the threat to peace actually stems from. "My compatriots," he continued, "see Washington, on one hand, carrying out more and more aggressive acts, while Moscow, on the other hand, is producing ideas and proposals aimed at strengthening peace and ensuring progress in disarmament." Speaking about the new Soviet proposals concerned with reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, A. Benn called them highly positive. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is acting quite correctly in addressing them not just to governments but to the peoples of the European states."

"I hope that broad British circles will make an equally high assessment of these proposals. And this is ultimately very important since, however the Western governments may approach the proposals, they cannot wholly ignore the opinion of their own peoples." In conclusion, here are the words of yet another Briton: "I am firmly convinced," Admiral Eberle, director of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, told me in conversation, "that despite existing differences we must not end the dialogue aimed at studying each other's positions in greater depth and seeking mutually acceptable solutions in the disarmament sphere. We must not allow arms to get out of control and for development to reach the point where questions of war and peace are decided by computers. The solution of these questions must remain in the hands of politicians aware of their responsibility for the fate of their peoples." One cannot fail to agree with that.

PRAVDA on FRG Bundestag Debate

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Forced Bows and True Support"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr -- At the request of the Green Party, a special debate was held in the FRG Bundestag to discuss the Soviet proposals on disarmament put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin. As is known, the USSR proposes that agreements be reached on a considerable reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical aircraft of European states, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

In the course of the special debate a number of speakers, including Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, came out against attempts to characterize the new Soviet initiative as a routine propaganda step. H.-D. Genscher noted that the Federal Government is looking seriously at this initiative and that everything possible must be done so as "not to miss the opportunities offered by the onset of a new phase in East-West relations."

N. Gansel, deputy for the Social Democratic Party [SPD], stated that the FRG Government is pursuing a hypocritical policy: When Soviet proposals are of a general nature, he noted, we say they are not sufficiently concrete. When the proposals are concrete, we start looking for tricks. He called on the government "not to allow the detente policy to be retarded and to take a positive step forward at last." E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the same party, stressed that M.S. Gorbachev's proposal opens up "new prospects" and is evidence of the USSR's readiness to conclude an agreement between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO that would make an attack using conventional weapons impossible. A. Borgmann, deputy for the Green Party, gave a generally positive assessment of the Soviet proposals. She expressed the hope that their implementation will lead to disarmament. At the same time, Borgmann severely criticized the position of the FRG Government for following in Washington's wake.

Representatives of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) bloc, taking account of the fact that the majority of the FRG population regards the new Soviet proposals as positive, were unable to come out openly against them. But alongside the general, cautiously positive assessments put forth by the speakers, there were also attempts to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative and drown the proposal, as before, in a sea of all kinds of "yes, buts..." Thus, for instance, Defense Minister M. Woerner tried to convince the deputies that the Soviet proposals are supposedly a response to a Western initiative and therefore, there is no need to speak of some kind of Western reaction. W. Wimmer, another representative of that bloc, stated that the USSR's initiative can only be commented on in detail when all the details become known.

The subsequent Bundestag session, which discussed the question of ending nuclear tests, showed in their true light the positions of many deputies from the ruling CDU/CSU bloc. Thus J. Todenhoefer, who is one of the young West German "hawks," stated that there can be no question of an end to nuclear tests and that nuclear weapons are necessary "for the defense of the FRG." Maintaining their combat readiness "requires tests."

Despite the fact that the majority of deputies who spoke in the discussion came out in favor of an immediate end to nuclear tests, the Bundestag voted to reject a resolution to this effect submitted by the SPD, and accepted the view of the ruling CDU/CSU bloc.

Yesterday's events in the Bundestag, despite the forced bows from CDU/CSU representatives in the direction of the new Soviet proposals and the grudging positive assessment of them, demonstrated that it is not this bloc, although it is in power and is the main motive force in government, that reflects the true mood of public opinion in the country. The majority of the FRG people approve the viewpoint of the parliamentary opposition parties--the SPD and the "Greens" and many figures in the Free Democratic Party, as well as nonparliamentary political parties and organizations--the German Communist Party, trade unions, and the antiwar movement, which welcome the Soviet initiatives as an important step along the path to disarmament and the strengthening of peace, above all in Europe.

Embassy in U.S. Meets Press

LD290904 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There has been a news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington devoted to the new Soviet proposals on a reduction of conventional arms in Europe. The proposals were spelled out by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in the capital of the GDR on 18 April.

An embassy spokesman explained that together with national means to verify reductions, the Soviet Union was prepared to use on-site international inspection.

30 May 1986

TASS: WEU Council Notes Initiative

LD302144 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Venice, April 30 TASS -- The council of the Western European Union (WEU) is in session on San Giorgio Island here. The session is being attended by the ministers of foreign affairs and defence of seven WEU member countries: the FRG, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Matters of the international situation are under consideration at the session and efforts are being made to give a boost to the activities of this military-political alliance closely connected with NATO.

During the debate the participants in the session could not pass over in silence the Soviet Union's recent large-scale peace initiatives aimed at cardinally reducing both nuclear and conventional arms. However, following the "guidelines" which are being imposed from across the ocean, the participants in the session hurried to reject the Soviet initiatives summarily as "propaganda." Nevertheless, not all representatives of WEU countries fully share the non-constructive stand. Thus Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, admitted that the proposals "are indicative of the USSR's desire to conduct negotiations," and emphasized that they should be considered.

The West European countries' stand in connection with the U.S. aggressive actions in the Mediterranean are also under discussion at the session. Some representatives of WEU countries press for Western Europe's unreservedly joining the U.S. adventuristic course in the region right up to participation of the armed forces of these countries in new acts of aggression. Jean-Marie Caro, president of the WEU assembly, suggested that WEU countries in "special cases" conduct joint military operations in the Mediterranean and set up a special task force for these purposes within the WEU framework. Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini also advocated a more active support by Western Europe for U.S. policy.

These statements are in sharp contrast to the sentiments of the West-European public who come to realise the danger of an unqualified approval of the adventuristic actions of the Washington administration.

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CSO: 5200/1358

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

USSR: 18 APRIL ARMS PROPOSALS CENTER ON EUROPE

Lomeyko Remarks

LD221216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The USSR's new proposal relating to reducing conventional weapons and armed forces on an all-European scale demonstrates that the Soviet Union is undertaking the most active efforts in order to bring about a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe in all forms of weapons, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center declared.

Our initiative backs up what has been underlined with all possible emphasis: The Soviet Union will never start military actions against Western Europe, unless the USSR and its allies become the target of attack from NATO. The Soviet proposal provides for a reduction of all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of all the European states, as well as of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. The reduced troop formations and units would be subject to disbandment and their armaments to destruction or to stockpiling on national territories. The geographical zone of the reduction could be the territory of all Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The reduction must be implemented in agreed periods and with the constant preservation of the existing balance in the area of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe without harming anybody's security. It is being suggested that the reduction process should begin with the armed forces of both alliances and with the subsequent inclusion of other European states. At the same time, at each stage of the process of reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, measures must be agreed upon for the prevention of sudden attack.

It goes without saying that reliable verification [kontrol] of these reductions is essential. It may be a question of both national technical means and international forms of verification [proverka], including, if necessary, on-site inspection, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman pointed out. The process of reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe must be implemented in combination with nuclear disarmament measures.

30 May 1986

'Logical Development'

LD212206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Victor Levin commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] In connection with the new Soviet proposal, Western newspapers often repeat the expression. The USSR's peace offensive continues. One could argue as to whether the use of the military term, offensive, is appropriate in the present context, but one cannot but agree with the point that the ideas presented by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin develop previous proposals. Yes, they are a logical development of an innovative approach to urgent problems facing international life--an approach founded on a sincere striving to ensure a firm and reliable peace for humanity based on equal security. This approach was clearly explained in the well-known statement, made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January, that proposed the bold and inspiring task of totally eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the next century. This approach was reflected in the principled directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and, in particular, in the statement in the new edition of the CPSU Program that there is no weapon that the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis with effective monitoring.

Our party is boldly breaking stereotyped modes of thought and by all its actions on the world arena is asserting a new philosophy of international relations -- a philosophy appropriate to the nuclear age. Although voices from the West maintain that proposals for a total elimination of nuclear weapons are allegedly utopian, we firmly and consistently support the total liberation of mankind from the nuclear threat. We oppose the perverted logic of the apologists of nuclear weapons who put their trust in them with the deeply humanistic logic of eliminating these weapons in the name of life for the people of the earth. We stand for the reduction and ultimately, the total elimination of not only nuclear but also conventional weapons.

Our political opponents, shuffling the facts and keeping quiet about what the 27th CPSU Congress voiced aloud and with authority, have been trying to create the impression that the USSR is apparently opposing nuclear weapons so vigorously because it allegedly has powerful conventional armed forces; the West mendaciously asserts that Moscow says nothing about reducing them. We repeat, in the new edition of the CPSU Program this malicious invention is authoritatively exposed.

Now our position has been specifically defined in the initiative put forward in Berlin. The USSR proposes reaching accords on a considerable reduction in all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of the European states as well as those of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. Those military formations and units that were cut would be disbanded and their arms would be destroyed or stockpiled on national territories. In the USSR's opinion the geographical zone for reductions should be the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Just like conventional weapons, nuclear operative-tactical weapons would be reduced. The USSR's political will for a cardinal solution to the issue of military confrontation has received yet another vivid confirmation. A real possibility is opening up for the continent to increase security by reducing weapons levels.

But at the same time -- and I especially want to emphasize this -- we are not avoiding the tricky problem of monitoring. It is tricky because it touches upon the vital interests of states and demands total equality. So we pose the question of creating a reliable monitoring system for carrying out the process of reducing weapons and armed forces. This monitoring can also include international forms of checking, including, when necessary, on-site inspections. The USSR proposals embrace the entire complex of problems linked with ensuring equal security on both sides; this bears out their businesslike character, their constructiveness, and realism; this is the reason why they have met with such broad approval.

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EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

USSR'S ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD261908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Report from Geneva by correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] The spring session of the conference on disarmament has come to an end in the Palace of Nations. Representatives of 40 member-states of the conference took part in its work. We asked Comrade Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the disarmament conference, to comment on the results of the spring session.

[Begin recording] The spring session of the disarmament conference began soon after the Soviet Union offered a large-scale initiative on questions of disarmament -- I have in mind the declaration by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January -- and it ended a week after the speech by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin when new and important proposals by the Soviet Union were introduced concerning the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. So, the conference session was, so to speak, framed by these two major Soviet initiatives.

At the center of attention of the conference were our proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament, the prohibiting the nuclear weapon tests, and the banning of chemical weapons. I want to talk about the important proposal which Mikhail Sergeyevich announced in Berlin -- the new proposal for the reduction of chemical weapons. We spoke of these proposals in specific form on 22 April, and were received in an exceptionally positive way because, and I say this openly, our proposals concerning the elimination of the industrial basis of chemical weapons, as far as it concerns chemical weapons, is one of the central questions of the talks. And now we have proposed such approaches, taking the positions of other states into consideration, as will, it seems to us, offer the possibility of coming to the most rapid concluding of a convention on chemicals. Well, we are gathering again soon. We hope Washington will reexamine its approach to the talks and that they will really act in the spirit of Geneva, that is, in a spirit seeking mutually acceptable solutions. [end recording]

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CSO: 5200/1358

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

TASS NOTES END OF FIRST STAGE OF 1986 DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

'Failed to Achieve' Progress

LD241748 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 24 Apr (TASS)--The first stage of this year's session of the Geneva disarmament conference ended here today. The Soviet Union's major initiatives, from the programme of the total liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000, outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January statement this year, to the new proposals on banning chemical weapons, that were just submitted to the conference and open the road to drafting a relevant international convention, were in the center of attention.

This constructive course was received with support by the delegations of other socialist countries and nonaligned states. But even this time the conference failed to achieve substantial progress in solving disarmament questions through the fault of the United States and other NATO countries.

The session will resume its work on 10 June.

U.S. 'To Blame' For Deadlock

LD241953 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 24 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports: The first part of the session of this year's disarmament conference has wound up its work today.

A characteristic feature of many speeches, especially at the beginning of the session, was the hope expressed for a positive change and reaching practical progress in the resolution of questions pertaining to the limitation of arms and to disarmament in the light of the important accords reached at the Soviet-American summit meeting last November. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January containing a summary of the comprehensive disarmament program up to the year of 2000 has produced a tremendous impression here.

The USSR's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions, the idea to create a comprehensive international security system, which was put forward at the 27th Congress, the recent Soviet initiative on a cut in conventional weapons, the new proposals tabled here on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth satellites and prohibiting satellite-killer systems and on banning chemical weapons have met with a positive response in the conference circles.

Summing up the results of the work done over the 3 months, Viktor Israelyan, who heads the Soviet delegation, expressed regret that the U.S. side had responded to all of these initiatives with nuclear explosions in Nevada, stepping up the anti-Soviet campaign, blocking the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, unfolding the "star wars" program and at last the impudent bandit attack against Libya, which is fraught with a serious deterioration of the international situation.

The United States is also to blame for the deadlock at the conference, for lack of any substantial progress in the resolution of the issues under discussion at the conference.

The persistent demand for putting an end to marking time and for intensifying the discussion of top priority issues rang out in the statements by many other delegations, including those of some Western countries.

The conference has approved today the mandate of the committee on the question of preventing the arms race in outer space. Luvsandorijiyin Bayart, representative of the Mongolian People's Republic, has been elected chairman of the new auxiliary body of the conference.

Our conference will resolve in session on 10 June.

'Positive Response' to USSR Initiatives

LD252045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The spring session of the Disarmament Conference finished its work in Geneva today. The representatives of 40 states at the conference are discussing the issues of nuclear disarmament, a halt to nuclear tests, the banning of chemical weapons, and the prevention of militarization of space.

Participants in the conference were greatly impressed by Comrade Gorbachev's statement of 15 January setting out a comprehensive program for disarmament up to the year 2000. There was a positive response in conference circles to the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the idea of creating an all-encompassing system of international security which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, and also the recent Soviet initiative on reducing conventional armaments.

Summing up the results of 3 months of work, the head of the Soviet delegation stated with regret that the U.S. side had responded to all these initiatives by nuclear explosions in Nevada, the development [razvertyvaniye] of the star wars program, and finally by its bandit raid on Libya.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

PRAVDA DERIDES U.S. POSITIONS IN GENEVA CDE TALKS

PM291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Measures of Responsibility"]

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe -- one of the most important of the international forums which are discussing the most urgent problem of the day -- has ended work in Geneva.

The session agenda was dominated by questions for which a solution was proposed in the comprehensive program put forth by the Soviet Union for the phased elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, given the nonmilitarization of space. This program was set out in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A favorable atmosphere for the successful work of the conference was also created by such Soviet steps as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the November Soviet-U.S. summit at which the leaders of the two powers agreed in particular to accelerate the formulation of accords at the disarmament conference.

Most of the conference participants were particularly impressed by the USSR's bold and constructive position on the questions of verification [kontrol] of disarmament--a topic on which the United States and its allies have speculated for many years, thereby deadlocking the talks.

Among the key disarmament questions the one on which agreement is closest is the question of a complete and universal chemical weapons ban. Several days before the recess, the USSR's representative at the conference laid out in detail the new Soviet proposals on chemical disarmament. These proposals make it possible to remove the hitherto existing differences and actively promote the drafting of a convention that would ensure the removal of this barbarous type of weapon from the face of the earth before the end of the century. The proposals, as is well known, devoted particular attention to the problem of scrupulous verification [kontrol]

However, the United States and some of its allies have not yet responded constructively to the Soviet proposals. Nor have the people overseas abandoned their long-nurtured plans for cranking up the race in chemical arms -- particularly binary arms -- which it is planned to site on West Europe territories. It is altogether difficult to call the position of the United States and a number of its NATO partners at the conference constructive. It is precisely for that reason that for almost 10 years now there has not been a single international law document produced within the framework of the Geneva forum aimed at strengthening international security. Recent events -- the U.S. refusal to stop nuclear tests, the cranking up of the "star wars" program, and the aggression against sovereign Libya -- also do not testify to a recognition on the part of the Western powers, first and foremost the United States, of their responsibility for the fate of peace.

The people are entitled to expect that the Conference on Disarmament in Europe will operate more intensively and productively and that it will make an effective contribution to preventing nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

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CSO: 5200/1358

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

USSR: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENTERS 'CRUCIAL PHASE'

PM281530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General M. Viktorov: "Stockholm: The Size of the Responsibility"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, whose latest session began on 15 April, has entered a crucial phase -- elaborating the final document. The forum participants -- 33 European states, the United States, and Canada -- have agreed on the shape of the document and have started to elaborate mutually acceptable formulations on such problems as the nonuse of force, the limitation of the scale of military exercises, the exchange of annual plans for notifiable military activity, notification of major exercises, and the invitation of observers to these exercises.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have consistently advocated that the Stockholm Conference develop the confidence-building and security measures elaborated in Helsinki in 1975 and that it make new, effective, and militarily vital decisions making it possible to strengthen these measures and reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. Together with other initiatives, the socialist countries submitted a proposal on limiting the size of military exercises to 40,000-50,000 people, and amphibious and airborne forces to 7,000. They also backed the neutral and nonaligned countries' idea that no exercise in Europe should be more than five times bigger than the notifiable size and the duration of the exercise should be not more than 15 days. The suggested limits are reasonable, balanced, and perfectly acceptable to all European states, including the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, since, on the one hand, they enable one to see the dangerous dimensions of exercises and, on the other hand, they recognize the need that certain countries and military alliances have to train their troops at the operational as well as tactical level.

It must be noted that most of the states attending the conference are in favor of measures limiting military activity in Europe. This is perfectly natural and reasonable. There is an obvious objective need for such measures.

The scale, intensity, and duration of military activity on the European Continent are tending to increase all the time.

This activity is becoming most dangerous in the NATO countries. There are more than 1,000 NATO exercises of various kinds every year in Europe and in the Atlantic. A number of them involve a vast number of servicemen and a vast quantity of combat equipment. For example, NATO's annual "Autumn Forge" maneuvers involve around 350,000 people, 15,000 tracked and wheeled vehicles, 2,000 combat aircraft, and around 400 combat and auxiliary ships. During maneuvers in Western Europe, in adjoining sea (ocean) areas, and in airspace from Norway to Turkey they rehearse scenarios for unleashing and waging war using conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons. Even according to Western specialists, the scale of the activity clearly exceeds combat and operational training requirements, seriously worries neighboring states, and leads to the destabilization of the situation in Europe.

The point is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish maneuvers of that size both at sea and on land from the preparatory stages of the deployment of armed forces for real combat actions. The situation is aggravated by the fact that ground forces, the air force, and the navy operate in exercises with standard combat weapons and ammunition, nuclear included. In connection with these dangerous NATO actions the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to adopt corresponding countermeasures. All this leads to an increase in distrust and tension and a higher level of military activity in general and increases the possibility of military confrontation. The danger of conflict breaking out is particularly high because of provocative actions by groups of U.S. ships and ground forces near foreign borders, when there are deliberate violations of another state's airspace and waters and as a result of an error or miscalculation.

The provocative entry by U.S. warships into the territorial waters of the USSR and Bulgaria in the Black Sea and the actual U.S. aggression against Libya are a graphic confirmation of the need to adopt effective measures against the possible unleashing of an armed conflict in the European region. This confronts Europe and above all the NATO countries with a serious choice: passivity and, even more so, connivance at or involvement in such actions threatens to throw international relations into confusion, with unpredictable consequences.

The process of limiting military activity must embrace all states, especially those in blocs. It does not undermine any country's security and it does not require any extra expenditure. On the contrary, the adoption and implementation of limitation agreements would bring all the signatory states military-political and economic benefits.

The question is clear, one would think. But what is the problem? Who is against reducing military activity in Europe? More than any other it is the United States, Britain, and France.

In their opposition to the elaboration of limitation measures these countries cite the absence of parity in conventional armaments, the special requirements of the operational training of their forces, climatic conditions, seasonal work on the territory of the bloc's European countries, and much else. The Atlantists' arguments are obviously far-fetched.

Take the question of the correlation of forces. The population of the NATO countries is 620 million and of the Warsaw Pact countries, 375 million. The NATO bloc surpasses the Warsaw Pact Organization in terms of total number of armed forces personnel, in terms of the number of combat-ready divisions and in terms of antitank facilities; it has approximately the same amount of artillery and armored equipment. The Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces have a few more tactical aircraft than NATO.

Nor can one discount the fact that powerful NATO naval strike groups are always present in the Atlantic Ocean and in the seas that wash Europe. The U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean is in a state of constant combat readiness. The U.S. 2d (Atlantic) Fleet, possessing 5 aircraft carriers and more than 100 other warships, is almost totally orientated toward Europe. In Western Europe and areas adjoining it there are more than 200 major military bases which are the strong points of the North Atlantic bloc's military structure.

The NATO representatives themselves once again suggested at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe limiting the size of major military exercises to 50,000 people. In support of this proposal the Belgian representative, for example, stated: "It is in the interests of both sides to prevent over-intensive military activity from causing violations of stability in the region." The question is, what has changed since that statement was made? Why was the limitation of military activity not prevented by climatic conditions, by seasonal fieldwork, or by the requirements of operational training? In fact, the need to examine the question of adopting limitation measures has become even more urgent.

But the NATO states will not seek compromise solutions. The obstructionist position of the United States and its closest bloc allies is inhibiting the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords. This is the crux of the difficulties in Stockholm.

Limitation measures certainly must be adopted. Life itself demands it. And states are putting forward these measures not out of weakness, but out of an awareness of their lofty responsibility for European security, a desire to stabilize the situation and reduce the dangerous confrontation in Europe.

One must not play at politics in the nuclear age, M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the meeting with the working people of Tolyatti. The USSR is expecting politicians and parties, including those in the NATO countries, to recognize the new realities. And the realities are such that the limitation of the scale of military activity is an imperative demand of the times.

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CSO: 5200/1358

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV'S BERLIN SPEECH NOTED--Stockholm, 21 Apr (TASS)--The speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has evoked broad response at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The Soviet delegation drew attention of the participants in the Stockholm conference to the Soviet Union's latest initiative on the conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. The representatives of the German Democratoc Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia stressed the great importance of the Soviet proposal for strengthening peace and international security. [Text] [Gorbachev's Berlin Speech in Focus of Attention--TASS headline] [Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Apr 86] /9604

SOVIET GENERAL ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE--Stockholm, 25 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports: Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, addressed today the session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He touched upon one of the key issues of the conference--preliminary notification about military activity, in particular, dispatch of troops and Air Force to Europe, which constitute a serious source of threat. These questions are particularly topical in the present-day dangerous international situation, especially in the light of the latest aggressive actions of the United States against Libya. The Soviet representative stressed that drawing up concrete notification measures, encompassing the whole spectrum of military activity, would accord with the aims of building-up confidence and security in Europe. Yet, the U.S.A. and its closest NATO allies have so far not reciprocated the steps towards reaching mutually acceptable agreements, and this adversely affects the work of the conference. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 25 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 5200/1358

30 May 1986

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

CHERNOBYL: GORBACHEV EXTENDS TEST MORATORIUM TO 6 AUGUST

PM151200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 1

[M. S. Gorbachev's Address on Soviet Television--PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts]

Good evening, comrades. As you all know, a misfortune has befallen us — the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. It has painfully affected Soviet people and caused the anxiety of the international public. For the first time ever we encountered in reality such a sinister force as nuclear energy that has escaped control.

The seriousness of the situation was obvious. It was necessary to evaluate it urgently and competently. And as soon as we received reliable initial information it was made available to Soviet people and sent through diplomatic channels to the governments of foreign countries.

I cannot fail to mention one more aspect of that affair. I mean the reaction abroad to what happened at Chernobyl. In the world as a whole, and this should be emphasized, the misfortune that befell us and our actions in that complicated situation were treated with understanding.

We are profoundly grateful to our friends in socialist countries who have shown solidarity with the Soviet people at a difficult moment. We are grateful to the political and public figures in other states for the sincere sympathy and support.

We express our kind feelings to foreign scientists and specialists who showed readiness to come up with assistance in overcoming the consequences of the accident. I would like to note the participation of the American medics Robert Gale and Paul Terasaki in the treatment of the affected persons and to express gratitude to the business circles of those countries which promptly reacted to our requests for the purchase of certain types of equipment, materials and medicines.

We evaluate in a fitting manner the objective attitude to the

events of the Chernobyl nuclear power station on the part of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Director-General Hans Blix.

In other words, we highly appreciate the sympathy of all those who treated our trouble and our problems with an open heart.

But it is impossible to leave without attention and political assessment the way the event at Chernobyl was met by the governments, political figures and the mass media in certain NATO countries, especially the U.S.A.

They launched an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign. It is difficult to imagine what was said and written these days — "thousands of casualties", "mass graves of the dead", "desolate Kiev", that "the entire land of the Ukraine has been poisoned", and so on and so forth.

Generally speaking, we faced a veritable mountain of lies — most dishonest and malicious lies. It is unpleasant to recall all this, but it should be done. The international public should know what we had to face. This should be done to find the answer to the question: What, in actual fact, was behind that highly immoral campaign?

Its organizers, to be sure, were not interested in either true information about the accident or the fate of the people at Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in any other place, any other country. They needed a pretext by exploiting which they would try to defame the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, to lessen the impact of Soviet proposals on the termination of nuclear tests and on the elimination of nuclear weapons, and at the same time, to dampen the growing criticism of the U.S. conduct on the international scene and of its militaristic course.

Bluntly speaking, certain Western politicians were after very definite aims — to blast the possibilities for balancing international relations, to sow new seeds of mistrust and suspicion toward the socialist countries.

All this made itself felt clearly during the meeting of the leaders of "the seven" held in Tokyo not so long ago. What did they tell the world, what dangers did they warn mankind of? Of Libya groundlessly accused of terrorism, and also of the Soviet Union which, it turns out, failed to provide them with "full" information about the accident at Chernobyl. And not a word about the most important thing — how to stop the arms race, how to rid the world of the nuclear threat. Not a word in reply to the Soviet initiatives, to our specific proposals on the termination of nuclear tests, on ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, on reducing conventional arms.

How should all this be interpreted? One involuntarily gets the impression that the leaders of the capitalist powers who gathered in Tokyo wanted to use Chernobyl as a pretext for distracting the attention of the world public from all those problems that make them uncomfortable, but are so real and important for the whole world.

The accident at the Chernobyl station and the reaction to it have become a kind of a test of political morality. Once again two different approaches, two different lines of conduct were revealed for everyone to see.

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. and their most zealous allies — I would like to mention specially the F.R.G. among them — regarded the mishap only as another possibility to put up additional obstacles holding back the development and deepening of the current East-West dialogue, progressing slowly as it is, and to justify the nuclear arms race.

What is more, an attempt has been made to prove to the world that talks, moreover, agreements, with the USSR are impossible, and thus to give a green light to the further military preparations.

Our attitude to this tragedy is absolutely different. We realise that it is another sound of the tocsin, another grim warning that the nuclear era necessitates a new political thinking and a new policy.

This has strengthened still more our conviction that the foreign policy course worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct and that our proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the ending of nuclear explosions, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security to meet those inexorably stringent demands which the nuclear age makes on the political leadership of all countries.

As to the "lack" of information around which a special campaign has been launched — a political campaign in both content and nature at that — the whole thing is an invention in this case. The following facts confirm that this indeed is so. Everybody remembers that it took the U.S. authorities ten days to inform their own Congress and months to inform the world community about the tragedy that took place at Three Mile Island atomic power station in 1979.

I have already said how we had acted.

All this enables one to judge who and how approaches the matter of informing one's own people and foreign countries.

But the essence of the matter is different. We hold that the accident at Chernobyl, just as the accidents at U.S., British and other atomic power stations pose to all states very serious problems, which require a responsible attitude.

Over 370 atomic reactors now function in different countries. This is reality. The future of the world economy can hardly be imagined without the development of atomic power. Altogether 40 reactors with an aggregate capacity of over 28 million kilowatts now operate in our country. As is known, mankind derives a considerable benefit from atoms for peace.

But it stands to reason that we are all obliged to act with still greater caution, to concentrate the efforts of science and technology to ensure the safe harnessing of the great and formidable powers contained in the atomic nucleus.

The indisputable lesson of Chernobyl to us is that in conditions of the further development of the scientific and technical revolution the questions of reliability and safety of equipment, the questions of discipline, order and organisation assume priority importance. The most stringent demands everywhere and in everything are needed.

Further, we deem it necessary to declare for a serious deepening of cooperation in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). What steps could be considered in this connection?

First, creating an international regime of safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation of all nations dealing with nuclear power engineering. A system of prompt warning and supply of information in the event of accidents and faults at nuclear power stations, specifically when this is accompanied by the escape of radioactivity, should be established in the framework of this regime. Likewise it is necessary to adjust an international mechanism, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations emerge.

Second, for the discussion of the entire range of matters it would be justifiable to convene a highly authoritative specialised international conference in Vienna under IAEA auspices.

Third, in view of the fact that IAEA was founded back in 1957 and that its resources and staff are not in keeping with the level of the development of present-day nuclear power engineering, it would be expedient to enhance the role and possibilities of that unique international organisation. The Soviet Union is ready for this.

Fourth, it is our conviction that the United Nations organisation and its specialised institutions, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), should be involved more actively in the

effort to ensure safe development of peaceful nuclear activity.

For all this, it should not be forgotten that in our world where everything is interrelated, there exist, alongside problems of atoms for peace, also problems of atoms for war. This is the main thing now. The accident at Chernobyl showed again what an abyss will open if nuclear war befalls mankind. For inherent in the nuclear arsenals stockpiled are thousands upon thousands of disasters far more horrible than the Chernobyl one.

In conditions when the attention to nuclear matters increased, the Soviet Government, having considered all circumstances connected with the security of its people and entire humanity, has decided to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till August 6 of this year, that is till the date on which more than 40 years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of people perished.

We urge the United States again to consider with utmost responsibility the measure of danger looming over mankind, to heed the opinion of the world community. Let those who are at the head of the United States show by deeds their concern for the life and health of people.

I confirm my proposal to President Reagan to meet without delay in the capital of any European state that will be prepared to accept us or, say, in Hiroshima and to agree on a ban on nuclear testing.

The nuclear age forcefully demands a new approach to international relations, the pooling of efforts of states with different social systems for the sake of putting an end to the disastrous arms race and of a radical improvement of the world political climate. Broad horizons will then be cleared for fruitful cooperation of all countries and peoples, and all men on earth will gain from that.

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CSO: 5200/1363

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

THOUSANDS OF WARHEADS SEEN THREATENING NORDIC NWFZ

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Lars Christiansson]

[Text] The USSR has at least 1,350 nuclear weapons deployed in close vicinity to the area being proposed as a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Those weapons are intended and especially suitable for targets in the Nordic countries.

From their launch sites, they cover targets practically throughout the Nordic Region.

On the NATO side, 42 nuclear weapons can be considered intended for targets in the same area. But from their bases in Schleswig-Holstein, they can only reach targets in waters south of the Danish islands of Fyn and Lolland.

The Nordic countries have no nuclear weapons based in their own territories.

Those calculations are taken from a report by security researcher Tomas Ries.

The withdrawal of all those nuclear weapons is one of several conditions which, in the Swedish view, must be fulfilled if a Nordic nuclear-free zone is to become a reality.

Joint Group

At the meeting of Nordic prime ministers that will open in Stockholm on Wednesday morning, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Uffe Elleman-Jensen will propose that the problems associated with the establishment of a Nordic zone be studied by a joint group of Nordic government officials. Their report is intended to show how the zone is to be put into effect.

The Danish Government is being forced by its Parliament to submit the proposal. The government has a bare majority against it in Parliament on security issues.

It is uncertain how the proposal will be received by the other Nordic ministers of foreign affairs. Finnish Government spokesmen have expressed

support for such a government study, but have not specified its purpose. Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson stated during his visit to Helsinki on Monday that such a study might be a step in the right direction, provided that a form on which all the Nordic countries can agree is found.

Norwegian Skepticism

It is not known how the Norwegian Government will react. But Prime Minister Kare Willoch expressed very strong skepticism concerning a Nordic nuclear-free zone in a speech last Monday. In its Colding Report, Norway has placed even stricter conditions on the establishment of the zone than Sweden has.

The Colding Report makes very clear demands for withdrawal of the Soviet nuclear weapons existing in the zone's immediate vicinity. This applies in particular to the Kola Peninsula, where the Soviet Union has several of its most important bases and a large portion of its nuclear arsenal.

The Soviet Union regularly asserts that it does not have any nuclear weapons that threaten the Nordic Region or any that are directly intended for use against the Nordic countries. As recently as the middle of February, that assertion was made in the Finnish Center Party newspaper KALEVA by the writer with the pseudonym Kommisarov.

Supported by Leadership

Concealed behind the pseudonym Kommissarov is the deputy chief of Scandinavian affairs in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yuriy Deryabin.

Anything written by Kommissarov, who has served in the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki, is considered to have the backing of the leadership in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

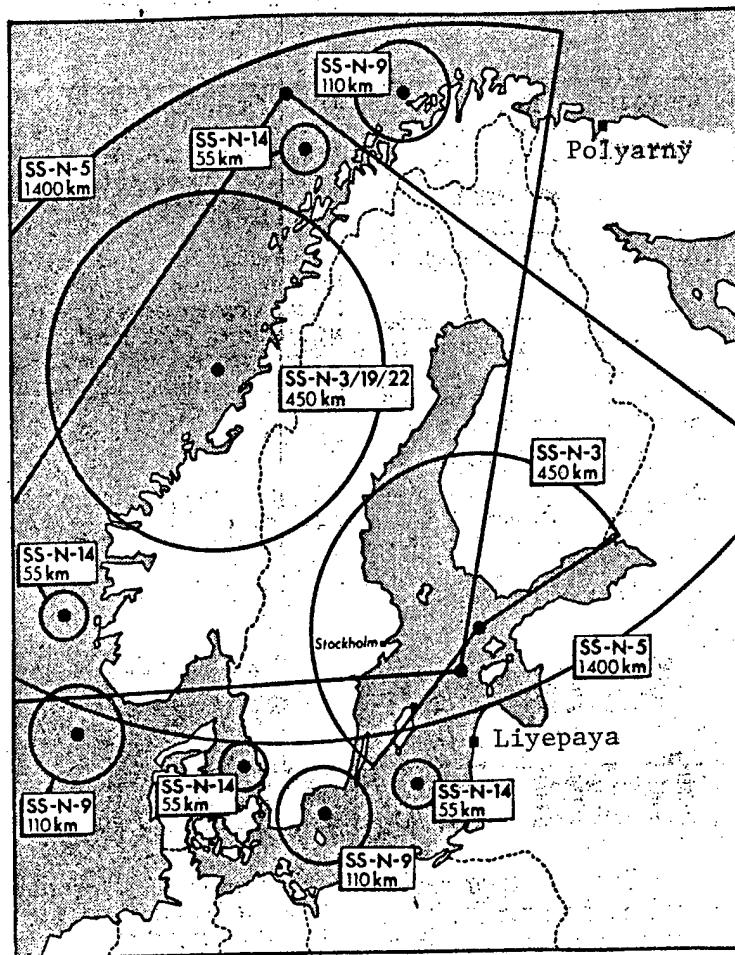
Kommisarov wrote:

"Concerning the far-reaching demands now being made in Norway, one should bear in mind that the defensive measures adopted by our country in its northwestern areas, including the Kola Peninsula, have not had regional objectives and have not threatened the security of the Nordic Region."

"The Soviet Union is a nuclear power, and it would be unfair to place any special demands on us just because some of our areas border on a possible nuclear-free zone."

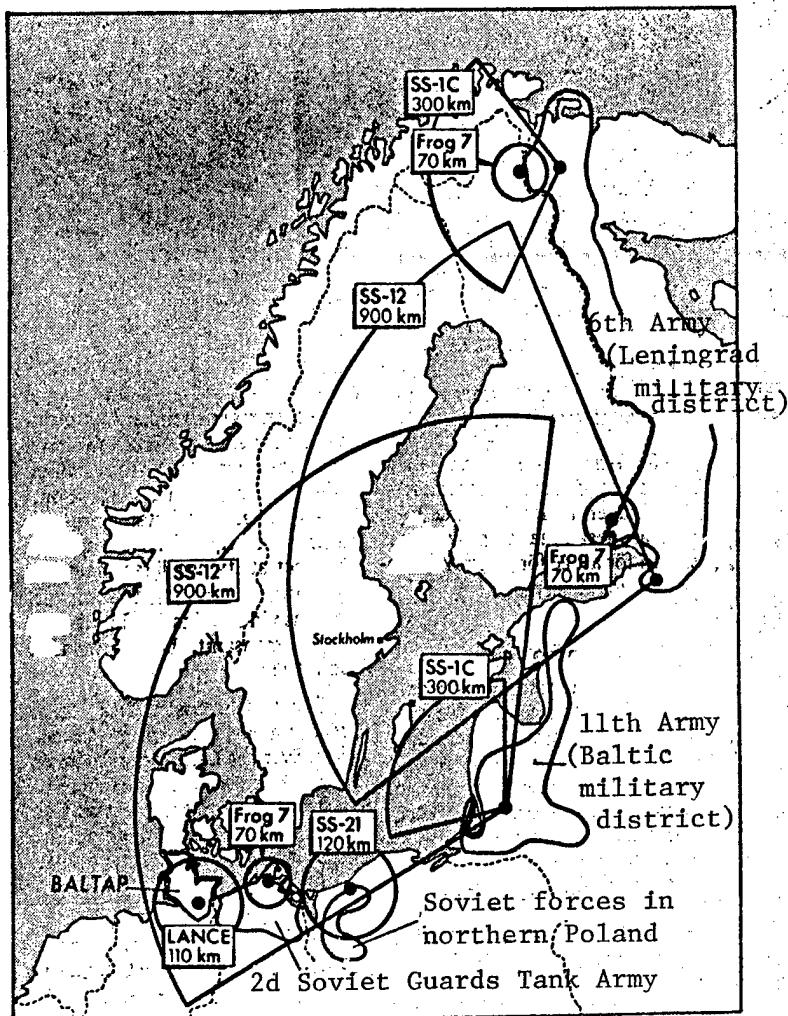
In a speech to the Paasikivi Society in Helsinki in 1983, Olof Palme stated the basic conditions on which Sweden could participate in a Nordic nuclear-free zone. He said:

"We also feel that nuclear weapons which are primarily intended or suited for targets within the proposed zone should be withdrawn from our immediate vicinity. Those nuclear weapons, both on land and in the surrounding sea area, would of course become superfluous in practice."



The map shows the approximate deployment and range of sea-based Soviet nuclear weapons suitable and/or intended for use against targets in the area that would be covered by a proposed nuclear-free zone.

According to security researcher Tomas Ries, there are no permanently based counterparts on the NATO side.



Most of the Soviet nuclear weapons which, in the Swedish view, would have to be withdrawn if a Nordic nuclear-free zone is to become a reality are based on land.

There are about 1,000 such Soviet nuclear weapons. On the NATO side, there are 42 land-based nuclear weapons in North Germany that would also have to be withdrawn.

Also Baltic Sea

The prime minister also made it clear in the same speech that "we have a clear interest in seeing to it that there are no nuclear weapons in the sea areas in our vicinity. A zone arrangement in the Nordic Region must therefore also include commitments concerning the nuclear-free status of the Baltic Sea."

On behalf of the Danish Parliament's Committee on Disarmament and Security Policy, security researcher Tomas Ries made a study of which nuclear weapons are primarily intended or suitable for targets within the proposed zone.

The result probably coincides with what Olof Palme felt were the nuclear weapons that would have to be withdrawn in order to make the establishment of a zone possible. It emerges from the compilation by Ries that at least 1,350 Soviet and only 42 NATO nuclear weapons would be affected.

Ries also adds an additional 540 Soviet nuclear weapons that would fall within the definition of weapons "intended or suitable for targets within the area covered by the proposed zone." In this case, Ries is including Soviet submarines in the Norwegian Sea and the weapon systems that can be refitted with nuclear weapons.

Tomas Ries does not include Western and Eastern airborne nuclear weapons in his compilation. Nor does he include, for example, nuclear-armed torpedoes or mines.

Ries calculates that the Soviet Union has at least 132 nuclear weapons in the Baltic Sea, primarily on board surface vessels but also on some submarines. He is therefore ignoring the Soviet submarines armed with strategic nuclear weapons that frequently go in and out of the Baltic. NATO has no nuclear-armed vessels stationed permanently in the Baltic.

Soviet nuclear weapons in the Baltic are carried mainly on various surface ships. But mention is made of two Whiskey-class submarines of a rather modern type--Whiskey LB-SSG--each of which is armed with four SS-N-3 missiles.

The SS-N-3 is an older type of cruise missile, and in this version it has a range of between 180 and 450 kilometers. There are also three Juliett-class submarines in the Baltic Sea, and they, too, carry four SS-N-3 missiles.

In addition, the Soviet Union has six Golf submarines on fast patrol duty in the Baltic Sea. Each is armed with three SS-N-5 missiles with a range of 1,400 kilometers.

Also North Sea

Ries also includes Soviet nuclear weapons on submarines and surface vessels in the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea which are intended to cover the Scandinavian area. Among others, he mentions a Hotel-class submarine which, with its three SS-N-5 missiles, has a range of 1,400 kilometers.

But the great majority of Soviet nuclear weapons in the immediate vicinity of the zone are land based. This involves between 871 and 1,042 short-range nuclear missiles. The exact figure depends on how one classifies the rockets and artillery that can be armed with either conventional or nuclear explosives.

The approximately 80 Soviet short-range nuclear weapons designated Frog-7, which have a range of 70 kilometers, are now being gradually replaced with the more modern SS-21 missile, which has a range of about 120 kilometers. The approximately 30 SS-12 missiles (range: 500 to 900 kilometers) will eventually be replaced with SS-22's, which have a range of 900 kilometers. The approximately 70 SS-1C's (range: 160 to 300 kilometers) will also be replaced gradually with the more modern SS-23, which has a range of 500 kilometers. But this modernization of the arsenal has barely gotten started.

Deployed in FRG

Lastly, on the NATO side, a total of 42 nuclear weapons would be affected by the demand for a withdrawal from the immediate vicinity of the proposed nuclear-free zone. They are deployed in Schleswig-Holstein. According to Ries, 6 of those are Lance missiles with a range of 110 kilometers, and 32 are nuclear-armed artillery pieces with a range of about 16 kilometers.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOVIET ENVOY TO NORWAY: USSR READY TO RESUME TEST BAN TALKS

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 18 Apr 86 p 5

[Op Ed Article by Soviet Ambassador to Norway Dmitri S. Polyanskiy]

[Text] During the last 7-8 months, the issue of a ban on nuclear testing has been in the center of world opinion. The reason for this is the Soviet moratorium on such tests which was introduced by the Soviet Union on 6 August 1985 and which was in effect till early April 1986. The moratorium applied to all types of tests, and many hoped that the United States would join it.

Why this enormous interest in the Soviet moratorium?

Some people tried to explain it in the way that, by its moratorium, the Soviet Union merely wanted to try to win a propaganda victory and did not actually desire to have an end put to nuclear testing. Some questioned the very idea of a moratorium and attempted to contrast it with an agreement on a complete ban on such tests.

Such considerations are not based on reality. We regard a moratorium as a possibility of getting a step closer to a complete ban on tests. The introduction of a joint moratorium would contribute to checking the arms race, to putting an end to improvements of already existing weapons and to the development of new ones, and would lead us onto a road which, in the final analysis, will lead to the complete abolition of all nuclear arms.

By desisting from nuclear testings and by agreeing to a variant with bilateral Soviet-American negotiations, the Soviet government has confirmed its proposal to the governments of the United States and Great Britain to resume and finalize the tripartite negotiations which were interrupted in 1980 and the purpose of which is to work out an agreement on a complete test ban. The Soviet Union advocates that negotiations be started as soon as possible within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference to achieve this goal. We are, moreover, ready to negotiate an expansion of the Moscow agreement of 1963 on tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water to include similar tests on earth. The 40th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has requested the same thing.

In order to achieve a concrete and pertinent discussion of these issues, the secretary-general of the central committee of the SUCP has proposed to

the President of the United States that they meet in the near future in one of the European capitals. This proposal was rejected almost before it was presented.

The problem, no doubt, is the so-called "inspection issue." The United States seems to need to be absolutely certain that we will respect the laws and regulations which will be worked out, while we do not need the same guarantees from the United States. That, at any rate, is the way it looks. This, of course, is absurd. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the inspection measures. And in our statement of 15 January it was stated that such inspection may be ensured both by national technical means and through international procedures, and, if necessary, also by way of inspection on the spot. It is possible to reach an agreement on this issue. The most important thing is that there is a political willingness and desire to achieve such an agreement. The U.S. administration had the possibility of showing its willingness and of following up its statements with practical measures. At the same time, we made it clear that if the United States continued its tests after 31 March, the Soviet Union would be compelled to resume its tests.

And that is now the situation after the United States carried through a test blast in the field in the Nevada Desert. It showed that the United States has not shelved its plans for a modernization of its nuclear arms arsenal, and that the country is willing to continue the implementation of its large programs in connection with the SDI. We cannot, of course, extend our moratorium indefinitely under these conditions. The difference in the number of test blasts between the United States and the Soviet Union is already large enough. According to information from the Swedish Defense Institute, during the period since World War II, the United States has carried through 40 percent more test blasts than the Soviet Union. On the other hand, we are ready, at any time, to revert to the question of a joint moratorium on test blasts if the U.S. government declares that it will desist from such blasts. The Soviet Union is ready for any form of negotiations and any form of agreement in this area. The question of putting an end to test blasts will thus depend now as previously on the United States, on the readiness of the U.S. administration to display a sense of realism and responsibility.

Off and on, the opponents of a moratorium will also touch upon the question of "credibility," drawing the attention to the events in 1958, when the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium in an incorrect way. Seeing that representatives of the Western countries made such slow progress in the negotiations on this issue and the United States had already got so far ahead in the area of test blasts, the Soviet Union was compelled to resume its test blasts. Just as the Soviet moratorium in 1985-86, this incident thus shows that it is the West which has forfeited the possibilities. The question of credibility is, of course, one of the most important problems in modern international politics. But credibility will have to be created, and it is actions such as a moratorium rather than military actions against independent states which contribute to creating it.

Finally, I should like to say a couple of words on the "peace-promoting" significance of nuclear arms. Agreeing on this is tantamount to agreeing on

test blasts, on the necessity of improving nuclear arms arsenals and on carrying the arms race into space. The nuclear arms race--and the test blasts are, in this context, the most important element--cannot guarantee any security. The nature of today's arms does not provide a single state with the possibility of defending itself merely by means of military technology. Creating security today is a political task. This is the reality of the situation today, and thinking along old lines of thought in this context is not only wrong but dangerous.

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END